



ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledge of the Republic Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVI.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

NO. 21.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING-- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 19.—Butter firm, at 27, no offerings and no sales. Last week, 28c; last year, 24c. Output for the week, 501,000 lbs.

Chase Webb was transacting business in Chicago, Wednesday.

Supervisor Albert Tiffany was a county seat visitor, Tuesday.

Mrs. John Drury is visiting her daughter Mrs. C. M. Holmes, in Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Millburn, were calling on Antioch friends, Monday.

For sewing machines, needles, belts oil, and supplies call on J. C. James, Jr.

James Carney, of Russell, was transacting business in Antioch, Wednesday.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holmes, nee Lena Drury, on Monday, Jan. 19, a boy.

Watch for posters announcing a masque ball to be given at the new Sabin hall, Feb. 14.

Lew Gullidge, of Waukegan, was visiting his parents and Antioch friends this week.

Mrs. Andrew Harrison, of Byron, Wis., spent last Sunday with Mrs. Lafe Bell, of Chicago.

J. C. James, Sr., and wife will celebrate golden wedding anniversary on Saturday, this week.

Mrs. Frank Pittman, Jr., and son Roy, spent a few days last week with relatives and friends at Grayslake.

Mrs. Lafe Bell, of Chicago, attended the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. T. Graves, at Trevor, last Wednesday.

Frank Haycock visited his parents and friends here, a few days, returning to Valparaiso Tuesday.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 614

There will be a benefit dance at the new Sabin hall for one of the Antioch fire sufferers, Friday evening, Jan. 30.

O. C. Carpenter, a former resident of this place, now traveling for a Chicago seed company, was in Antioch, Tuesday.

Dr. J. E. Karr has been confined to his bed for the past week and considerable anxiety is being felt for his recovery.

County Superintendent of Schools, Frank N. Gaggin and wife, of Waukegan, were visiting relatives and friends in Antioch the fore part of the week.

The young ladies of the Church Improvement Society will give a Progressive Supper and Entertainment at the Hickory M. E. church, on Friday evening, Jan. 30th.

Notice—All regular and special meetings of the Antioch Volunteer Fire Company will hereafter be made known by red light at the post-office. M. J. Huber, F. D.

The next number of the Antioch Entertainment Course will be "Arian Quartette," Feb. 10. Notice the change of date and number. All should hear this fine quartette.

At the Court of Honor supper, Saturday evening, a large attendance and a good time was had. All went away well filled with the good things they always provide for the inner man.

There will be special services at the M. E. church Thursday and Friday evening. Rev. Frank O. Sherman, of Chicago, will preach both evenings. The following week Rev. C. A. Kelly, of Chicago, will preach every evening, except Saturday. All are invited to these services.

Frank A. Mich, of Silver Lake, Wis., was in Antioch, Saturday last, and informed us that he had bought out the interest of his partner, Geo. Mutter, and will hereafter conduct the hotel business. Mr. Mich is a capable and gentleman and will no doubt meet with the success he so well deserves.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet at the M. E. church, Jan. 28, at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Rochelleau will be present and address the meeting on "Home Missions." A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies interested in the work.

Mrs. Nettie Welch, Secretary.

On Monday evening, Jan. 19, 1903, occurred the death of Valentine Fisher, who resided on a farm east of town. Mr. Fisher had resided there for many years and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was eighty years of age. He leaves five children, Dr. John Fisher, of Chicago; Ben Fisher, of Rockyford, Colo.; James Fisher, of Antioch; Peter Fisher, of Kenosha; and Miss Jennie Fisher, of Chicago. The funeral was held Thursday and interment at Mill Creek cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Webb, of Waukegan, are visiting T. A. Emmons and family. We understand that Mr. and Mrs. Webb intend making Antioch their future home.

J. W. Armstrong, of the Norton Poultry Farm, at Grass Lake, shipped a large consignment of prize-winners to the Chicago Poultry Show which is being held there this week.

In the McHenry cemetery there is a stone erected by a widow to the memory of her "loving husband" bearing the following inscription: "Rest in peace—until we meet again."

The Antioch Volunteer Fire Company wish to thank all parties who have donated money to this organization. The funds have been used expressly to clothe and equip members of this company, who stand ready at all times to respond to the alarm of fire. Any able-bodied man may become a member of this company by enrolling at any regular meeting of this company.

Farm for Sale—A good farm consisting of 70 acres with all good buildings under a high state of cultivation, situated ½ mile from wide awake city of Antioch, bordering Cross Lake on south, near modern school and churches, a splendid opportunity for investment and a fine home. For terms and particulars inquire of O. J. Hill, 483 North Hoyne Ave. Chicago.

Publishers of country newspapers have a habit of asking subscribers to furnish items for the publication. We have done so. But it doesn't always pay. A brother editor in Iowa desired to produce a good, live, local publication, and said: "If you get married send in the particulars. If a baby arrives at your home send it in." Three days after the paper came out two babies were left at his office. The people of Iowa are indeed of a generous disposition—more so than the residents of this locality.

Last Saturday a rather bashful young woman entered our market carrying three chickens. She inquired of the man behind the counter if he would like to buy some chickens, and at the same time she put them on the counter. The marketman did not know the chicken's feet were tied, and asked if they would lay there. The young lady from Elm township obeyed the end of her handkerchief and replied: "No, sir, I don't think they will; they are roosters."

Ill by Train and Killed.

Irving Swarthout, of Chicago, while traveling with a theatrical troupe in Pennsylvania, stepped in front of a fast train and was instantly killed. His remains were brought to Antioch on Wednesday and the funeral services were held at the M. E. church. The remains were accompanied here by his wife and brother, Manley, Marson French, and several members of the troupe. Mr. Swarthout was about 80 years of age. The remains were interred at the Hillside cemetery.

Oldest Printed Calendar.

The most ancient printed calendar in the world has been found in Wiesbaden. It was printed by Gutenberg in 1485.

To Use Marconi's System.

Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy is to be used for maintaining communication between Port Elizabeth and Bird Island.

Enormous Prices for English Cattle.

American cattle breeders import most of their prize stock from England and sometimes enormous prices are paid. Last week quite a number of bulls and cows were purchased for Americans and the prices paid ranged from \$2,100 to \$6,250 per head.

Bill Has Little Chance.

The bill introduced in the Virginia house of delegates to prohibit promiscuous kissing will hardly become a law. There are too many bachelors and married men, not to mention widowers, among the members of the legislature.

The Liberty Cap.

The red liberty cap was really the headgear of the galley slave. The Swiss of the Chateaux regiment, sent to the galleys for their share in the Nancy riots, on their release returned to Paris with their caps and were hailed as victims of despotism.

Disasters on the Seas.

Four per cent of sailing vessels and two and a half per cent of steamships are lost in a year.

Seagulls Dislodge Penguins.

Seagulls have ousted the penguins from their rocks in the St. James's Park lake, London.

Malaria Causes National Loss.

Calculating the annual industrial value of a workman's life at \$700, the Italian office of statistics finds that Sicily lost \$250,000 last year through deaths from malaria.

Pulpit in Motor Car.

A motor car was used as a pulpit by the chaplain of a British volunteer regiment at the Colchester maneuvers.

COAL ON THE FREE LIST

CONGRESS ENACTS SPEEDY LEGISLATION

Bill Passed Providing that all Duties Collected on Coal be Refunded For One Year.

It is doubtful if ever except in time of war, the Congress of United States enacted legislation with such expedition as that displayed in placing the coal bill on the statutes. The bill, providing that all duties collected on coal be refunded to the importer for one year was reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee at a quarter after twelve. Within an hour it had been passed and sent up to the Senate.

There it was promptly considered and so amended as to place anthracite coal perpetually on the free list, passed and sent back to the house, where the amendment was accepted and the bill was ready to send to the President by four o'clock p. m. The President signed it the next day at noon.

Little hope is expressed that the public will be benefited by the removal of the duty on coal. It is feared that the local dealers will buy up coal as fast as it is imported and will so maintain the price. Local dealers in Washington are, according to recent disclosure made before the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the subject getting their soft coal for from \$2.75 to \$2.80 per ton but they are charging the consumers as high as \$3.75 per ton.

Political attention is now riveted on the Cuban treaty, which has become almost a party measure. The committee on Foreign Relations reported the convention favorably on Thursday and Senator Gallon gave notice that he would call it up at the first executive session, which it is understood will occur as soon as the Senate convenes. Before reporting the treaty the committee so amended it as to secure 40 per cent discount from the Cuban duties on American cattle and to prevent any further concession being made in the sugar duties charged by the United States, the treaty allowing Cuba 20 per cent discount from the Dingley rates.

The most urgent reasons are set forth by the administration for the ratification of the treaty which it is estimated will insure to the United States a foreign trade of not less than \$70,000,000 per annum. It is shown that last year Cuba imported cotton textiles to the amount of \$2,539,520 of which amount the United States supplied the insignificant sum of one tenth. It is estimated that the Cuban consumption of this class of goods for the next year will amount to \$3,000,000 and under the terms of the pending arrangement the United States will supply the entire amount. Last year Cuba imported silk goods to the amount of \$494,253, and the United States sold her but \$18,399 worth. Of linen she imported a total value of \$1,781,863, of which amount this country supplied but \$81,005. Of woolen goods, she imported \$829,220 of which the United States supplied but \$20,231. Under the provisions of the treaty this country will sell to Cuba the entire amount of these and many other classes of goods that she is capable of consuming.

At the present time the only opposition to the treaty comes from the democrats, with the exception of Senators Mason and Simon who are said to oppose it. However, as it requires a two-thirds vote to ratify it will be necessary to secure nine or ten democratic votes. The leaders in the Senate regard the ratification of the treaty as safe although it will be effected only by a narrow margin. The democratic opposition so far as can be ascertained, is based solely upon blind prejudice and a desire to embarrass the administration.

The Senate has passed the militia bill after striking out that provision which provided for the National Volunteer Reserve. While it is a serious disappointment to the Secretary of War, who was virtually the author of the bill, that this clause should have had to be sacrificed, he is pleased with the passage of the bill which had been on the Senate calendar since last June.

Anti-trust legislation received something of a setback last week. The House subcommittee completed its bill which it intended to report on Friday but before doing so submitted it to the Attorney General who found in it several provisions which he feared would be construed by the courts as unconstitutional. This fear referred especially to the publicity provisions of the measure. Mr. Knox outlined to the committee his objections and it is now engaged in redrafting the objectionable sections. It is now thought probable that the bill will be reported next Tuesday. The Senate has appointed a sub-committee to take up the measure as soon as it is received and place upon it the stamp of its approval, when it will be considered by the Senate. It is the hope of the republicans that an adequate trust measure can be passed at this session although it is appreciated that the time for so doing is growing short. The President has announced that he will call Congress in special session if such a bill is not passed and there is nothing which the members are so anxious to avoid.

The Statehood bill is still on the Senate Calendar as unfinished business and it is difficult to see how it is to be displaced without a vote. The republican leaders maintain that they can displace the bill at their pleasure although they do not go in to details as to the methods they will pursue. Senator Quay has on several occasions offered to take a vote but his offers have been declined.

Death of Only Child of Aeneas Peterson

On Sunday occurred the sudden death of the two-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Aeneas Peterson. The little fellow was sick only a few hours he was taken sick in the morning and passed away in the evening, spinal meningitis being the cause of his death.

The funeral was held from the M. E. church on Tuesday afternoon, the interment was made at Liberty cemetery, Rev. E. J. Aikin officiating, he said in part:

When David, the sweet singer of Israel, the man after God's own heart, had a sick child he fasted and wrestled with the angel of death for many days and nights, until he was defeated and the child died, then David said "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me." II Sam. 12:23

So this father and mother this afternoon who mourn the loss of an only child, realize that they may go to their child, but that he shall not return to them. Little Edward Peterson was sick only a few hours. Saturday evening he knelt down at papa's knee to say his prayers, and on Sunday evening, surrounded by all the glories of heaven, he said them at the knee of Jesus, the children's friend. For two years and a half this little angel in human form, has held his scepter over the heart of this man and woman. They have answered his every call, and they have been many, for little Edward was never a strong child. The time spent, the sleep lost, the labor given instead of making them poorer has only made them richer. Their home can never be quite the same that it was before this little form came to entwine itself around their hearts and lives, and now that he has gone to dwell with God, heaven will not seem so far away, and when they shall loose the cable of life's ship from this earth, and sail out over the mysterious sea, it will only be going to him. These once happy parents were awakened early in the morning that they might get ready to join the great army of mourners, the sun went down. In the morning the sun arose in the east and not a cloud was seen in the heavens, soon the shadows began to gather and thicken and faster they came until the sky was darkened, the earth reeled and the sun set in a night without stars. How large is this procession which this young father and mother have joined. There is hardly a dwelling in which there is not one dead. In almost every home there are stored away among its most cherished treasures, a little photograph, or a box of toys, a broken sled, a half worn cap, or pair of tiny shoes. They all tell a story to deep for words. I feel my inability to speak words of comfort and consolation to this bereaved family this afternoon because no badge of mourning has ever hung at the door of my home and no coffin has ever passed its threshold. I have sat beside afflicted fathers and mothers and tried to comfort them. I have read to them the heavenly messages of consolation and knelt beside them as they rocked and trembled under the storm of their sorrow. But mothers have said to me "Oh brother Aikin there is one thing in this world that you can never understand until you have experienced it for yourself, and that is the agony of a parent's heart over his or her own child as it lies still in the awful silence of death. Only those who have stood beside the new made grave can realize what it is we suffer, and what balm it is our broken hearts most need." Coming back to my own happy home, I have said "If the lesson must be learned at so great a cost, if this house must grow quiet of its merry laugh and romping feet, Oh! God, may the hand that takes the treasure, be the hand to lead this tear-blind mortal to him, knowing that he shall not return to me."

I shall miss him when the flowers come, In the garden where he played; I shall miss him more by the fireside When the flowers are all decayed. I shall see his toys and his empty chair, And the horse he used to ride. And one of the joys of heaven shall be The little boy that died."

One Sunday evening it was my privilege to consecrate little Edward to God in Christian baptism. He was a frail child and until nearly a year ago it was hard to tell if he would weather the storm of life. He came out of the struggle weakened, but soon grew stronger. He was always quiet and when he learned his first little prayer we felt a secret tremble at the thought that so much treasure was entrusted to so frail an earthen vessel. Hard as it is to say "Thy will be done" we feel under the circumstances it is better so. With my unshaken faith in God, I pity a thousand times more the mother of a living sorrow, than I pity the mother of a departed joy.

We desire to thank the kind friends and neighbors for their help and sympathy in our recent sad bereavement. Also the M. W. A., the I. O. O. F., and the Court of Honor for their beautiful flowers, and especially the choir for their singing.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Peterson.

REPELS GERMAN ATTACK

CRUISER BOMBARDS FORT ON VENEZUELA

Bombardment is Continued for Space of an Hour—Fort Repiles and Drives Cruiser Off.

The German cruiser Panther shelled Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo. The fort replied with four guns, and the bombardment continued for one hour, after which the Panther retired in the direction of Curacao. Fort San Carlos is twenty miles from Maracaibo and commands the entrance to the lake, or inner bay.

When the news became public in Caracas there was great excitement. Bands of music paraded the streets, celebrating the defeat of the German Warship.

Gen. Bello, commander of the garrison at the fort, sends the following report of the engagement:

Monday afternoon at half past 12, Fort San Carlos was attacked and shelled, without any provocation on our part, without previous notification or the delivering of an ultimatum, by the German cruiser Panther, which tried to force an entrance. After a fight lasting an hour, during which the fort used only four guns, the Panther was obliged to abandon the fight and retreated in the direction of Curacao. The fort has suffered no damage, and only three men were wounded.

Gone Out of Style.

The card of thanks is past due. In fact it has not been proper, or in fashion, for a long, long time, but still some people believe it is absolutely necessary to tender thanks to humanity for doing what is a duty, and for which no thanks is deserved.

Here are several cards which have lately appeared in the press and are fair samples of the general run of such offerings:

"I want to thank the dear women who helped me in the death of my beloved husband. He was a dear soul and I appreciate their help so much."

"I wish to extend my thanks to those who assisted me in the death of my wife. Their generous aid was appreciated more than I can express."

"We hereby extend our thanks to those who aided our doctor when our little Bennie lost his leg. We can pay the doctor money, but only thanks can pay the others. Nothing can make up for the loss of poor Bennie's leg."

In her "card of thanks" a widow, after thanking everybody else, concluded: "I also thank the band for its consoling music, and Mrs. Goodaste, the milliner, who furnished me such becoming mourning. My dear husband's farm is for sale as soon as proper legal steps can be taken, and will be sold at a bargain. O Death, thou art terrible."

The foregoing shows how silly such things are. "Thanks for assistance should be extended in person or by private note."

Coal Dealers Indicted.

Forty-four coal dealers and corporations, in Chicago, charged with being guilty of conspiracy "to do an illegal act injurious to public trade" were publicly charged with responsibility for the coal famine in Chicago when the special court grand jury made its report to Judge Willard M. McEwen at 11:30 o'clock Monday morning.

The men and concerns were all charged with conspiracy to do an illegal act. The indictments included nearly every wholesale concern in Chicago.

Capiases have been issued for the men named and for the officers of the corporations. The capiases will be held for a time, as it is expected that most of the men will report to the clerk of the Criminal court and give bonds. The bonds are placed at \$1,500.

Elected for Two Years.

There has been a divergence of opinion whether, under an act of the legislature of 1901, all of the supervisors in the state would have to be elected next spring, but Attorney General Hamilton has just issued the opinion that the next election should be as other elections, and only half of the supervisors will have to be elected. Many have been maintaining that an entire new board of supervisors will have to be elected next spring, but this is not the case according to the attorney-general.

Explosion on Battleship Massachusetts

The Navy department at Washington has received word of a fatal explosion on the battleship Massachusetts at Olebra. Five men were killed and four injured. The explosion occurred in the 8-inch gun turret, a charge of powder exploding prematurely. The men on the Massachusetts were engaged in target practice at the time.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our thanks to all those who assisted us in our recent and bereavement, and especially to the Royal Neighbors and all those who furnished flowers and to the singers.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter.

Test Shows 16-Inch Gun to be Success

A successful test of the most powerful gun ever built in the United States, a 16-inch coast-defense rifle, was made at the government proving ground at Sandy Hook.

The gun was fired three times in the course of the afternoon, in the presence of several hundred army officers, a few civilians, and one representative of the legislative branch of the government, Congressman Gillette of Massachusetts, who was invited as a member of the appropriations committee.

Among the officers present were General Chaffee, who was received with a salute, as commander of the Department of the East; General Crozier, chief of ordnance; Colonel Greenough, Major Pratt, General Buffington, retired; Colonel Thomas H. Barry, Colonel Suter, Colonel T. L. Mansfield of the army board of engineers, and Colonel Farley of the ordnance department, who superintended the construction of the gun at the Watervliet arsenal in West Troy.

The tests were marked by the wonderful accuracy with which they fulfilled the mathematical calculations of the army experts who have had charge of the gun's construction. The three shots also proved that the special smokeless powder made for 16-inch guns had been accurately prepared.

The first shot was a sort of "warmer." The charge was 550 pounds of smokeless powder and the velocity of the 2,400-pound projectile when it left the muzzle was 2,003 feet a second. The pressure of the great charge of powder in exploding was 25,000 pounds to the square inch.

For the second shot the full charge of 640 pounds of powder was used, and the velocity was 2,306 feet, or six feet more than calculated. The pressure was 38,000 pounds to the square inch. The elevation of the gun's muzzle for the first and second shots was 1 1/4 degrees, and the ranges were 3,000 and 3,500 yards.

For the final shot the muzzle was elevated to 4 1/4 degrees, increasing the range to 7,000 yards. The velocity of this shot was not taken. The charge was 640 pounds of smokeless powder, and the pressure was 38,500 pounds to the square inch.

All the shots ricocheted two or three times on the water, sending up great fountains of spray.

General Crozier said the tests showed the gun was an absolute success and proved that 16-inch guns could be furnished whenever the country wanted them. Whether any more will be built is a question. Congressman Gillette and several officers present doubted that any more ever would be built, a number of smaller guns being considered more effective than one enormous weapon.

The gun cost \$100,000. It was said at the tests that the gun would undoubtedly be mounted at Sandy Hook. General Crozier said that while its range at its highest elevation was about twenty miles, it could be used to hit objects only at a distance of four or five miles. Objects further away could not be seen.

General Crozier made a speech just before the first shot was fired, in which he said the gun was planned sixteen years ago, and was authorized by Congress to ascertain if guns of that size could be built if needed. He warned those present that the gun might burst, as the charge of smokeless powder was by far the largest ever fired. The gun was the greatest step in advance yet taken in ordnance.

The World's Rarest Shell.

The rarest shell in existence is one called the "Cone of the Holy Mary." There is a specimen in the British Museum, which a few years ago was valued at \$5,000.

The Largest Holly Trees.

The largest holly-trees in the world grow in the Northern United States and in Canada, where the tree attains a height of 70 feet, and a girth of six to eight feet.

Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss. In the County Court, to February Term A. D. 1903.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that a petition to sell the real estate belonging to George F. Lieber, minor heir of Sophia Lieber, deceased, will be presented to the County Court of Lake County, Illinois, at the next term thereof to be held at the Court House in the city of Waukegan, in said Lake County, on the first Monday of February next when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such petition shall not be granted.

JAMES S. COLLIER, Guardian of the above Geo. F. Lieber, minor.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats..... 23 2/3
Corn—70 lbs. ear..... 20 00
Hay..... 30 00 to 31 00

MILL FEED.

Bran..... \$16 00
 Middlings..... 17 00 to 18 00
 Gluten..... 20 00
 Oil Meal, per 100 lbs..... 1 75
 Chicken Feed Wheat..... 1 25

HOGS.

Hogs—Live weight..... \$ 5 50
 Hogs—Dressed..... 7 00

POULTRY.

Turkeys..... 12c
 Ducks..... 11c
 Geese..... 11c
 Chickens—Live weight..... 8c

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

PRIMARY LAW HELD VALID.

Attorney General Hamlin Says Statute of 1890 Is Effective.

Attorney H. J. Hamlin has handed down an opinion in which he holds that the primary election law of 1890 is in effect and force and was not repealed by the act of 1901. The law of 1890 was adopted by several counties throughout the State and recently numerous inquiries have been received at the Attorney General's office concerning the status of the act of 1890. In some counties where the act was adopted the calling of the judicial primaries has been delayed pending an opinion. In his findings Attorney General Hamlin says: "I am of the opinion that the act of 1890 as amended by the act of Feb. 27, 1901, was not repealed by implication or otherwise by the act of May 11, 1901. I see no reason why both acts should not stand and be enforced at the same time. I am satisfied that the act of 1890 as amended by the act of Feb. 27, 1901, is still in force and effect in all counties, cities, villages or incorporated towns that have heretofore adopted its provisions, and when so adopted, under the law as it now stands, will remain in force until such counties, cities, villages or towns shall choose to adopt the provisions of the act of May 11, 1901, in the manner therein provided. I am fully satisfied that the act of May 11, 1901, is a valid act."

FARMERS TO FIGHT TRUSTS.

Organized at Belleville to Resist Thrasher and Other Combines.

The Farmers' League and Federation of America was organized at Belleville with the following officers: President, J. H. Winter, Stallings; vice-president, A. J. Kahler, Nameoki; secretary, H. B. Bischoff, Belleville; treasurer, John Nissling, Nameoki; statistician, L. Romann, Wagner's Landing; Trustees—F. Romerskircher, Highland; H. H. Strocker, John, Brooks; and Victor Moser, French Village. The object of the association is to enable the farmers to obtain better prices for their produce and protect themselves against high prices for machinery and the proposed trust of the National Thrashers' Association in raising the prices on thrashing grain. It is proposed to establish organizations in every county, town and township of the farming communities of the United States.

DIGS UP BONES OF GIANTS.

Henry County Farmer Finds a Prehistoric Cemetery in a High Mound.

A prehistoric graveyard has been discovered on the farm of Solomon Hedrick in Henry County. A large number of human skeletons have been found and all are eight feet or more in height. A mound thirty-five feet high had been built of gravel or sand. A roadway twenty feet in width led up to the top of the mound. When about twelve feet of the apex of the mound had been removed the skeletons were found. The bones are large in size and the teeth are highly polished and well preserved. Ivory heads, a shield made of bone and other articles were found in the graves. Hedrick will dig up the entire field in the hope of finding valuable articles.

ELOPERS' WEDDING STOPPED.

Party Found at Farm House and Bride-to-Be Taken Home.

Miss Sylvia Faulk and Charles Kreider, leading young society people of Collinsville, who eloped to Belleville, were intercepted there by the sheriff on a telephone from Miss Faulk's father, and turned back. Arriving at Collinsville Miss Faulk went to the home of Kreider's parents, instead of her own. Relatives of Miss Faulk went to the Kreider home, but were informed that she and Kreider had left town with a company of their young friends. The young woman's relatives then had an officer sent in pursuit. He found the party at a farm house several miles from town and, taking Miss Faulk in charge, returned her to her parents.

SEIZE CARS OF COAL.

Residents of Arcola Capture Big Train and Distribute Fuel.

Three preachers, two bank presidents and one policeman were members of a crowd of 1,000 citizens of Arcola who seized and confiscated sixteen car loads of coal on the Illinois Central tracks. The coal was in transit to Chicago, but so desperate was the fuel famine in Arcola that the people refused to let it go through after the train had stopped because of a broken engine. All classes of residents took part in the seizure of the coal. Supplies were dealt out to all comers, rich and poor sharing in the distribution, and a citizens' committee promising to pay later for every ton taken.

WOMAN IS FATALLY BURNED.

Lamp Explodes in the Home of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Donnell.

Oil from an exploding lamp fell on the bed where Mr. and Mrs. James O'Donnell of Chicago were sleeping, and so seriously burned Mrs. O'Donnell that her recovery is not expected. Mr. O'Donnell was also painfully burned, but is expected to recover. The flames spread rapidly in the room following the explosion, and it was with difficulty that Mr. O'Donnell managed to escape from the house with his wife. The flames were extinguished after a damage of \$250 to the house and \$500 to the contents had been done.

PLAN SHAFT FOR GEN. PALMER.

People of Carlinville Desire to Erect a Monument.

The citizens of Carlinville have started a movement looking toward the erection of a monument in that city over the grave of Gen. John M. Palmer, former Governor of Illinois and United States Senator from this State and the gold Democrats' candidate for President of the United States in 1896. The present monument is but a small slab. The State Legislature will be asked to make appropriation for the monument, and the citizens of Springfield will co-operate with those of Carlinville in the matter.

State News in Brief.

Company of militia, on orders from Gov. Yates, raided athletic club and prevented prize fight at Springfield.

Mrs. Nancy Page, colored, aged 112, died at Centralia. The age of her children substantiates her claim of age.

Jacob Wolters, a 10-year-old son of John Wolters, died at death at Virginia from accidental gunshot wounds while hunting.

Gen. A. B. Leeper of Pana, who has been in the State insane asylum on eight different occasions, was again taken to Jacksonville.

Elgin public school pupils are refused the city water in the schools and they must either go thirsty or take water from their homes.

B. M. Hamilton of Sibley, accidentally shot and killed himself while out hunting. He was to have been married the same evening.

The Illinois Charworkers' Association closed its annual convention at Bloomington by electing Edgar M. Heter of Bloomington as president.

The Illinois Firemen's Association in session at Aurora elected F. B. Bette of East St. Louis president and chose Waukegan for the next place of meeting.

Owing to the alleged mistake of a grocer in selling gasoline instead of kerosene, a lamp explosion resulted, causing the death of Ella Fitzgerald of Quincy.

The Chicago teamsters' unions have won their fight with the International Team Drivers' Union, and a convention will soon be held to amalgamate the two bodies.

"Doc" Butler of Chicago, the third of the suspected Abington National Bank robbers, at the preliminary hearing at Galesburg, was bound over in the sum of \$7,000.

Canute R. Matson, former coroner and sheriff of Cook County, who served at the time of the execution of the anarchists, died of heart disease after ten days' illness.

Fire at Cairo destroyed the office and warehouse of the Carry Halliday Lumber Company. The loss will reach \$50,000, with insurance of about half that amount.

Omnibus bill for appropriations for Illinois charitable institutions calls for total of \$5,005,800, of which \$1,355,500 is for new buildings and other special purposes.

George Wahl, a cabinet maker, was found dead in his room in Chicago. The man is believed to have committed suicide, as two gas jets had been turned on in the room.

The plant of the Peoria Glucose and Sugar Refining Company has been closed for want of coal to continue in operation and some 800 employees thrown temporarily out of employment.

Engineer Russ of the Monon limited stopped his train in time to prevent a rear-end collision at Fair Oaks, saving the lives of scores of passengers, but he was himself injured by jumping.

The Carbondale and Grand Tower Railroad, owned by the Chicago and Texas Railroad Company, and running from Carbondale to Johnson City, has been sold to the Illinois Central for \$801,000.

Kankakee's poor people are carrying away sacks and baskets of coal from the 200 cars which the Big Four has in its local yards. The railway company is aware of the action, but has made no protest.

The Bowmanville Congregational Church was destroyed by a fire which was discovered in the basement. The fire is thought to have been due to an overloaded furnace. The loss will amount to \$1,000.

Mandamus against Illinois equalizers, asked by Chicago to compel assessment of railroad truckages as real estate, has been refused by Sangamon Circuit Court; the truckage declared specifically designated by statute as "right of way."

The body of a man who committed suicide at Joliet was about to be buried in the potter's field when it was identified as that of J. E. McConnell of Newcastle, Pa. McConnell came west several months ago and is said to have been well connected in the East.

Acting on the recommendation of the commanding officer, Col. J. Mack Tanner, Adjutant General Smith has entered an order discharging Company H, Fourth Infantry, of Paris, from the military service of the State. Inefficiency of officers and enlisted men is assigned as the cause.

A meteorite weighing about fifty pounds fell near the Elliott Manufacturing Company's factory, within the city limits of Warren. The engineer heard it strike the ground within a few feet of the building. It is a heavy mass of iron, worn smooth on all its outer edges.

While attending a dance at Morehouse, Mo., James and Dolphus Hill of Johnson County created a disturbance, and Marshal Dan Lance and Deputy Marshal John Taylor were called to restore order. Dolphus Hill shot and instantly killed Marshal Lance and James Hill fatally cut Deputy Marshal Taylor. The Hill brothers made their escape.

A very unusual occurrence happened one day recently to rural mail carrier W. H. Tweedy of Paris. A lantern which the carrier had in the buggy to keep himself warm exploded, throwing burning oil over the buggy and contents. The carrier was at the time carrying mail to a house. The buggy and the mail, including registered packages, was totally destroyed. The horse was also slightly burned.

Passenger train No. 48 on the Burlington Railroad was derailed five miles northeast of Alton. Engineer Frank Horn of Beardstown was crushed to death beneath the engine. G. L. Mitchell, a mail clerk of Rock Island, and B. W. Berry, a mail clerk of Winchester; Charles Pollard, baggage man, and Conductor A. H. Pollard of Rock Island were bruised. All passengers escaped injury.

MERGE ILLINOIS COAL MINES.

New York Capitalists Buying Property of Many Big Companies.

A coal deal whereby the mines of the Taylorville Coal Company, the Riverton Coal Company, the Starns Coal Company, Black Diamond Coal Company and Junction Coal Mining Company, the last three of Springfield, will be consolidated is near completion. The mines are to be purchased by a New York syndicate, the deal having been made by J. A. Agos of Chicago, president of the Riverton Coal Company, and D. D. Shumway, president of the Taylorville Coal Company. The deal involves \$1,000,000. Another large coal mine deal is also approaching consummation. J. A. Gilmore of Chicago, representing the Crescent Coal Company, has secured options on six mines in the Springfield subdivision. These are the mines of the West End Coal Company of Springfield, the two mines of the Chicago-Virgin Coal Company at Virgen, the two mines at Carlinville and the mine at Chulula. It is the intention of the Crescent company to secure all the mines along the line of the Chicago and Alton between Bloomington and Carlinville. Over \$1,000,000 is involved.

DOUBLE MURDER A MYSTERY.

Strange Case of the Shooting of Mrs. Stucker and Son at Carbondale.

A sensational double murder mystery has arisen from the strange case of the shooting of Mrs. Frank Stucker and her 8-year-old son at Carbondale. Although the woman in her dying confession stated that the boy had killed her and then committed suicide, it is now evident that he could not have done so. The gun, which is a single-barreled weapon, was found to be reloaded, and as the woman the boy received was almost immediately fatal he must have reloaded the gun after being wounded, which the doctors assert to be impossible. Further, the length of the gun barrel is thirty-two inches, while the arm of the boy is only twenty-two inches long, so that he could hardly have fired the gun, and since no powder marks were found on his clothes or body, showing that he must have been some distance from the weapon, the suicide theory is entirely given up. It is believed that the mother was trying to shield a third party, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict to that effect.

SMALLPOX INVADERS ILLINOIS.

State Board of Health Busy Fighting Outbreaks of the Pest.

With the return of cold weather smallpox is again making its appearance in the State and the State Board of Health is being kept busy. Dr. E. F. Baker of Jacksonville was dispatched the other day by Secretary Egan to Mosquito township to investigate an outbreak there, and Dr. J. J. Conner of Pana was sent to Gallatin and Hardin counties, where the disease is prevailing to an alarming extent.

CHILD ELOPES WITH NEGRO.

Fourteen-Year-Old White Girl and Husband Arrested at Canton.

Jesse Kenney, colored, aged 28 years, and Maggie Brenner, a 14-year-old white girl, who eloped from Oskaloosa, Iowa, were arrested at Canton by Chief of Police Carter upon the request of the girl's parents. The couple were married at Davenport by Rev. D. A. Holmes. The negro secured the license and gave the girl's age as 18. Kenney will be taken back to Oskaloosa to answer to the charge of kidnapping.

KILLED IN WRECK ON BIG FOUR.

One Trainman Dies and Others Are Hurt in Collision at Moro.

Two express trains running at full speed came into collision near Moro, on the Big Four. A fireman was killed, Engineer Hendricks and Mail Clerk Thomas Corrigan were probably fatally hurt. All the cars but two left the track, but so far as known none of the passengers were seriously hurt.

Refuse to Grant Franchise.

The Waukegan City Council has refused to grant a franchise on the lake front to Alexander Clarke's proposed Chicago, Evanston and Northern third-rail electric line, which was planned to connect Waukegan and Kenosha and complete the Chicago and Milwaukee through electric line. There was not a vote in favor of it. The chief reason the measure failed was that its location on the lake front promised to interfere greatly with the roads already there by crossing them, also being opposed by the factory people, and a third rail on the surface was considered dangerous.

Dairymen Elect Officers.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association was held in Urbana. Officers were elected as follows: President, Joseph Newman, Elgin; vice-president, Edwin Nolan, Toulon; treasurer, H. H. Hopkins, Henckley; secretary, George Convin, Chicago. Board of Directors—John Stewart, Elburn; J. R. Biddulph, Providence; John Cooley, Galesburg; G. H. Gurlier, DeKalb; and L. H. Spies, St. Jacob.

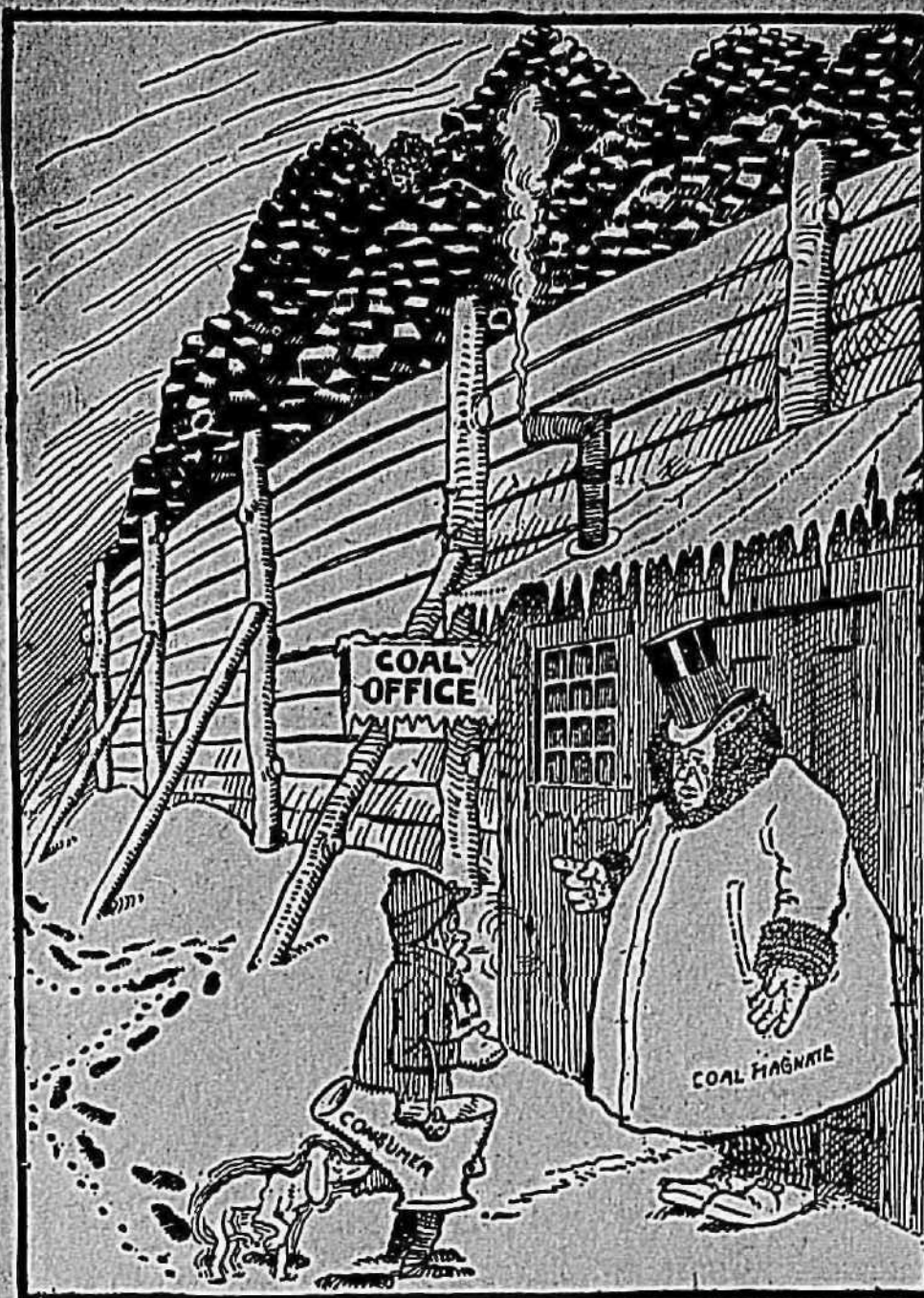
\$480,517 Paid for Kankakee Road.

There was filed in Kankakee the other day a deed conveying the Kankakee and Southwestern Railroad to the Illinois Central for \$480,517.31. The road has been operated by the Central since 1881. It began at Otto and has terminals in Minonk and Normal. It also passes through Ford and Livingston County. At the last meeting of the Central stockholders provision was made for the purchase of all those branch lines.

Young Girl Suicides.

A 19-year-old girl named Sylvia Teek, whose home is at Mt. Morris, committed suicide in Marshalltown, Iowa, by taking strychnine. The girl had only been in Marshalltown four weeks, and so far as known had no acquaintances in the city. She left several letters to members of her family bidding them all good-by. The letters were in a love affair caused by a crush.

WHY COAL IS HIGH.



THE MAGNATE—"Sorry to soak you so, old man, but you see coal is scarce, and that makes the price high."
—Cincinnati Post.

WHAT ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOX RECOMMENDS.

That all discriminatory practices affecting interstate trade be made offenses to be enjoined and punished.

Such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive illegal advantages and to cover discrimination in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition.

In order to reach producers guilty of these offenses, who are, as producers, beyond national control, a penalty should be imposed upon the interstate and foreign transportation of goods produced by them and Federal courts should be given power to restrain such transportation at the government's suit.

Such legislation is necessary because the existing interstate commerce law does not give an effective remedy in this class of cases against either shipper or carrier.

A commission or bureau in the proposed Department of Commerce should be created, whose duty it should be to investigate the operations of concerns engaged in interstate or foreign commerce to gather information and data enabling it to make recommendations for additional legislation to report to the President. This would be a first step in securing proper publicity. This commission should have authority to inquire into the management of any concern doing an interstate business.

AMERICA AMONG THE NATIONS

Commercially, the United States Has an Unparalleled Situation.

Uncle Sam has a better business stand than any of his competitors. By far the greater part of the world's population is to live around the Pacific ocean. It is to be the Mediterranean—the midland sea—of the future. At present England has a commercial advantage in the Pacific, but the cutting of the isthmian canal will transfer that advantage to the United States. If a British ship should sail from Liverpool for Cape Horn, and an American ship should sail from New York for the same point, the latter would have to sail 150 miles farther than the former to reach the cape; and that means that every port on the western coast of South America, Mexico and North America, Mexico and North America is, by water, nearer to Liverpool than to New York. By sea San Francisco is to-day 150 miles farther from New York than from Liverpool.

Suppose that the two ships sail from New York and Liverpool for the Suez canal. The latter ship would have an advantage of 2,000 miles over the former, which means that all Asiatic and Indian ports are, by the Suez canal, 2,000 miles nearer to Liverpool than to New York. But when the isthmian canal shall be cut New York will have an advantage of about 1,000 miles on the average to the ports of north China, from 800 to 2,700 miles to the principal ports of the central and western Pacific, and from 2,700 to 3,500 miles to the ports of the eastern Pacific. That is, commercially speaking, the Pacific is now a British ocean. By reason, therefore, of the location of the United States, we shall always have better access to the markets of the world than any other people. Not only does our location give us a great commercial advantage, but it also saves us hundreds of millions of dollars every year by freeing us from the burden of a great standing army, such as well nigh crushes the life out of every great continental power of Europe. As the London Spectator says, ours is "a situation on this planet unparalleled."

Short News Notes.

Germany's population is 59,345,014. Cold wave didn't kill Florida crops.

Dow Academy, Franconia, N. H., burned.

Mine explosion, Fayette City, Pa., killed four.

Mary Galeano, 15, and Ange Caferata, St. Louis, drowned while coasting.

Reedy Harris, a negro, shot his wife to death near Rosser, Texas, because the woman refused to live with him.

The bar of the United States Supreme Court took appropriate action in memory of the late Judge Horace Gray.

The Maxwell-Railford Jewelry Company of Tusculooza, Ala., was robbed of a tray of diamonds valued at \$1,200.

While working on a railroad grade two miles north of Sapulpa, I. T., two men were killed and one wounded by a premature explosion of dynamite. The dead are Wm. Cory of Nemaha, Neb., and John Flynn of South McAlester.

ILLINOIS LAWMAKERS

When the Senate met Tuesday a message from Gov. Yates transmitting a list of appointments made by him was received and read. A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of a board of fire and police commissioners in all cities in the State having a population of not less than 7,000 nor more than 100,000. Senator Parker of Chicago introduced a bill giving city councils power to license, regulate or prohibit billboards. Senator Albertsen offered a bill fixing the death penalty for killing of and life imprisonment for attempts on the life of the President or Vice-President of the United States, or any cabinet officer in line of succession to the presidency, and a minimum penalty of twenty years' imprisonment for attempts on the life of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the State.

By a viva voce vote the House Tuesday adopted a resolution calling for legislative investigation of the coal situation, with particular reference to alleged illegal contracts for the purpose of forestalling the coal market. The resolution was offered by Representative Davies of Chicago. The Davies resolution, after a preamble reciting the "intolerable condition" of coal famine in the community, due probably to forestalling the market, declares: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of making an investigation of the coal famine now existing in the commonwealth of Illinois and that said committee be empowered to summon witnesses as it may be necessary in its efforts to disclose any irregularities or unfair contracts if such exist that tend to accumulate the sufferings of the people and to administer on the same an order the production of books and papers and all accounts that may be deemed relevant to the aforesaid investigation, and for the purpose of expediting the finding. Resolved, That the said committee shall co-operate with any and all State officials who may hereafter be involved in the effort to remove the hardship from our people."

The House of Representatives voted Wednesday morning, 85 to 54, to exact from Congressman Hopkins a pledge that he will support in the United States Senate any constitutional amendment providing for election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Two primary election bills went before the Legislature Wednesday morning. Senator Parker and Representative Norden, of Chicago, introduced for use in counties of more than 50,000 population a modification of the direct primary system which is designed for Cook County, but can be made applicable all over the State. Senator Fuller, of Boone, sent up a bill designed for the country outside of Chicago, which puts the expense of conducting the primary upon the candidates who win in the election.

Albert J. Hopkins, of Aurora, was chosen by the Republican legislative caucus, Wednesday, as the party candidate for United States Senator to succeed William E. Mason.

The caucus was harmonious and the great majority of the Sherman men voted for Hopkins. The caucus vote was 83 to 0, and those six voted for Luther J. Laflin Mills, of Chicago. The Mills men were Senators Junil and Mueller and Representatives Austin, Church, Davis and Patterson. The election of Hopkins was then made unanimous. The Democratic joint caucus nominated Congressman James H. Williams as the minority candidate for the Senate.

The Tipton resolution of Wednesday asking candidates for United States Senator to pledge themselves to favor election of United States Senators by the people came up in the Senate Thursday morning, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Stringer, for the Democrats, secured a roll call on the motion to refer, all the Republicans voting to refer and all of the Democrats voting for immediate action. Representative Norden, of Chicago, put in a bill for the examination and licensing of nurses. It provides for the creation of a State board of examiners of registered nurses composed of three members to be appointed by the Governor from twelve nominations submitted to him by the Illinois State Association of Graduate Nurses. All professional nurses are required to submit to an examination before this board as to their qualifications. Governor Yates sent to the Senate the appointment of Joseph Shreve, of Jacksonville, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to succeed George H. Sohrbeck, of Moline, term expired. Both Houses adjourned until the following Tuesday.

Governor and Wife Receive.

Governor and Mrs. Yates received the members of the Legislature Wednesday evening at the executive mansion, the hours being from 8 to 11 o'clock. The affair was informal. Following the caucus at the State House, a number of the members of both houses called and paid their respects, several being accompanied by their wives. Mrs. Yates kept open house in the afternoon, and received a number of her friends.

The mansion was tastefully decorated with quantities of roses and cut flowers. The reception room was in pink. Large bouquets of roses adorned the state dining room, which was carefully shaded and illuminated by miniature electric lights with red-shaded globes.

Minor State Matters.

A five-foot vein of plumbago has been discovered in Saline County.

Aaron Sheffield, aged 84, was found dead in his bed at Alma. He was a wealthy farmer.

Mrs. Henry Bauman, daughter of Gen. J. B. Smith of Springfield, was arrested at San Bernardino, Cal., on complaint of her husband, who alleges that she is insane.

William McNeff committed suicide at the Workmen's home, 1241 State street, Chicago, by drinking carbolic acid. He registered at the home as William Clark.

Despondency is believed to have led William J. Guttkie, a tailor, to commit suicide by asphyxiation at 120 Melrose street, Chicago. He was found in bed by Herman Schoenberg, a constable.

THE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, In Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

It is evident that President Roosevelt is thoroughly in earnest in his determination to secure legislation regulating the operations of the trusts at the earliest date possible. He is anxious to secure action upon the subject at the present short session of Congress, and he is using his influence with senators and representatives to bring that about. But the members of Congress experience difficulty in deciding between the various propositions that have been presented, and it is not certain that the efforts of the President will be attended with success before the present session ends. It will not be his fault if Congress shall fail to act, and it will not be his fault if the new Congress fails to deal with the subject. He has informed members of the present Congress that if trust legislation is not secured before adjournment on March 3 next, he will call the new Congress together in extra session immediately, and thus give that body ample time in which to take action upon the subject. This is as far as he can go, but it shows his sincerity and his determination to do everything in his power to secure the legislation that is needed.

Being well aware of the constitutional and other difficulties that are encountered in dealing with a problem of such magnitude, President Roosevelt does not insist that Congress shall carry out his own individual views, nor does he undertake to prescribe what course that body shall pursue. What he does insist upon, in discussing the subject with members representing his own party, is that the first step at least should be taken during the present session and a beginning made in the direction of trust legislation, in order to show it is the purpose of the republican party to meet the trust question frankly and fairly.

Notwithstanding the clamor with which the democrats in Congress have shouted for anti-trust legislation, now that there is prospect of such they are obeying the mandates of the Standard Oil Company, the Round Bale Cotton Trusts and similar corporate interests and are doing all they can to prevent legislation.

Prince Cupid, the new delegate-elect to Congress from Hawaii, is on his way to Washington. He will be the first Prince to have a seat in our national legislature, but not the first Cupid ever seen.

The republican party has built up the commercial prosperity of the nation. It now refuses to enact legislation inimical to that prosperity and to attempt to deal with the trust problem without careful thought and deliberation.

In 1902 we raised more than a billion dollars worth of corn, nearly one half of a billion dollars worth of wheat and \$133,000,000 of potatoes. In fact all our crops were good, but we did not raise enough coal.

In advising the Utah legislature not to send an "apostle" to the Senate the President was merely following the precedent set by President Cleveland and reiterating the advice of President McKinley.

President Roosevelt has espoused the interests of the people as opposed to the interests of corporate wealth. It remains to be seen if the people will stand by him or will bow down to the golden calf.

There was an Apostle named Simoot
Who for tooting his horn was a beast,
And though chosen by Gaw
As a spiritual lord
As a Senator wouldn't quite suit.

There is a wine cistern in Sonoma County California, that holds a half million gallons of grape juice. It is eighty-four feet long thirty-four feet wide and twenty-five feet high.

The withdrawal of opposition to the Cuban treaty by the beet sugar producers proves how excellent a treaty the Administration has negotiated.

At first glance Attorney General Knox's recommendations appear practical and the republican leaders in Congress are hoping they will prove so on closer examination.

Dr. von Holleben has met with just retribution for his attempt to misrepresent Lord Poncefelo's attitude towards the United States at the beginning of the Cuban war.

The republican party can be relied upon for effective anti-trust legislation, but it refuses to enact a unbecome measure merely for political effect.

Pope Leo's Childish Playmate.
Leo XIII. sent his blessings to the Countess Anna Moroni, on the occasion of her hundredth birthday. In childhood they were playmates.

Some English Slang.
"Brightening their intellect" is a Birmingham (England) euphemism for violent assaults on the police.

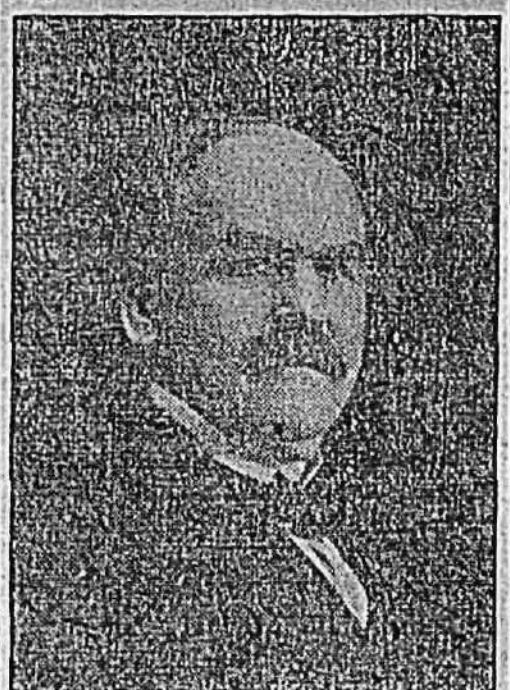
HOPKINS THE CHOICE

Formal Ending of the Campaign for United States Senator from Illinois.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE'S LIFE

Eighteen Years of Service in the National House of Representatives—Legislative Gossip.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 20.—The campaign for United States senator, which began a year ago and soon attained a feverish intensity, then gradually lessened in interest until it dwindled into a one-man race, was formally ended today. Although the fact has not been officially promulgated, the votes have been cast and Congressman



ALBERT J. HOPKINS.

Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora has been declared the unanimous choice of the Republican members of both branches of the general assembly for the office.

Each house met in separate session today and voted for the caucus nominees—the Republicans for Congressman Hopkins and the Democrats for Congressman Williams. In each branch a strictly party vote was cast. Tomorrow the two houses will meet at noon in joint session, the vote cast today will be canvassed and Congressman Hopkins will be formally declared elected to succeed Senator William E. Mason, the term to date for six years from March 4 next.

Born in DeKalb County.

Albert J. Hopkins was born on a farm in DeKalb county. He attended the public schools in Sycamore, the county seat, and there prepared himself for college. Graduating from Hillsdale college, Hillsdale, Mich., in the early seventies, he located in Aurora, where he studied law and began the practice of the profession in which he has been actively engaged since he was admitted to the bar in 1871.

Mr. Hopkins was state's attorney for Kane county from 1872 to 1876. He was a member of the Republican state central committee from 1876 to 1879 and was a presidential elector on the Blaine and Logan ticket. He was elected a member of the Forty-ninth Congress, succeeding Hon. Reuben Elwood, and has been re-elected eight times, each time by constantly increasing majorities. In his last election Congressman Hopkins' majority was 19,000.

In his nearly eighteen years of service in the house Congressman Hopkins has served on most of the committees of importance. It was while serving on the civil service reform committee, when Theodore Roosevelt was a member, that the friendship was formulated between the two which has grown steadily with succeeding years and continued association. Congressman Hopkins served for many years on the committee of merchant marine and fisheries, was one of the leading members of the postoffice and post roads committee in many congresses and for the last twelve years has been one of the leading members of the ways and means committee.

Active Work on Tariff Bills.

As a member of the ways and means committee Congressman Hopkins has participated actively in the work of every tariff bill that has been given to the country since the famous McKinley bill. In the preparation of the so-called Dingley bill he was not only a member of the sub-committee that framed the bill, but was also on the conference committee between the house and senate in adjusting the differences between the two bodies on that bill. It is asserted that by his efforts Congressman Hopkins succeeded in having the bill so framed that the great business interests of Chicago and the northwest, for the first time in a generation, were put on an equality with the importers of New York.

In the last ten years of his service probably no man in the house was called more frequently to preside over that body, when the Republicans were in power, by Speakers Reed and Henderson.

With the election of a senator disposed of, the general assembly is in a fair way to buckle down to actual work several weeks earlier than had been anticipated by many. Speaker Miller has been giving his attention for the last five days exclusively to committee formations, although he stated today that he does not expect

to complete the task before the first of next week.

Up to today none of the leaders of the Sherman faction in the house had submitted his committee preferences to the speaker, and this fact has delayed Mr. Miller's work materially. The speaker appears anxious to name the house steering committee, but has held off on the matter pending an understanding of the course to be pursued by the Sherman men through the session.

The failure of the followers of former Speaker Sherman to sustain the speaker when an appeal was made from one of his rulings last week left the administration men disconsolate and the Democratic minority correspondingly jubilant. The Miller men have been anxious to extend the olive branch since they won out in the organization of the house, but the other faction has not been inclined to show such a conciliatory spirit. While declaring themselves to be caucus Republicans and ready to stand by any ruling of a party caucus, the Sherman men demand that they be considered as a factor in the Republican party in the state. Until they are given assurance that they will be regarded with the consideration due their strength and will receive proper recognition in the house it is likely that the faction will continue to make life a burden to the controlling faction.

Roll-Call Will Be Supreme.

Speaker Miller announces that the roll-call will be supreme while he occupies the speaker's chair and will be granted upon every occasion when demanded by the requisite number. He says he has given the Sherman faction every assurance of fair treatment, and is ready to give them a fair representation upon the committees of the house. It was with this object in view, he declares, that he asked them to advise regarding their committee preferences.

The rules committee of the house is announced to hold a meeting tonight, at which it is expected an agreement will be reached regarding the rules to be adopted to govern the present session. Representatives of the administration forces upon the committee are in favor of adopting the rules of two years ago, after striking out the senatorial and congressional apportionment committees and adding a committee on judicial apportionment. Representatives Wilson and Johnson, the Democratic members of the committee, will insist upon amendments that will curtail the power of the gavel. The Sherman men have not disclosed their stand on the matter.

Request from Governor Yates.

Governor Yates has sent a request to the heads of state departments, institutions and commissions to defer conferences with him until after the first of next month, making exceptions only in cases of emergency. This course he has deemed necessary in order to give all the time possible to his daily conferences with members of the senate and house. His physician has forbidden his working at night, on account of his recent illness, and practically every moment of the day is put in with members of the assembly. He has not visited his office in the capitol since his return from the south, transacting all business in his private office in the mansion.

The Garrison Hill Cemetery commission, provided for by an act of the last general assembly, has just submitted a unique report to Governor Yates. The unusual feature of the accounting is that the commission reports that absolutely nothing has been accomplished by it since its creation. This is explained by the failure of the legislature to make any appropriation for the commission.

Water Threatens Graveyard.

Under an act passed in 1891 the bodies in the three graveyards at Kaskaskia, the first town in Illinois, were removed to a new cemetery in Randolph county as the Mississippi river was rapidly encroaching upon the ground where the historic French town stood in the heart of a trackless waste and threatened to sweep the graveyard into the river. The new burial ground was designated as Garrison Hill cemetery and the commission was named two years ago to superintend the plot.

The commissioners are H. C. Simpson, W. A. Pinkerton and G. W. Wright, all residing in the vicinity of the cemetery. They suggest in their report that some grading be done; that bluegrass seed be sown and the cemetery fenced in, the improvements being calculated to make the place a credit to the state. Incidentally, the commissioners suggest a per diem allowance for time spent upon the cemetery work.

Popular Election of Senator.

The proposition to pledge the pinnacles of both political parties for United States senator to work for the securing of a constitutional amendment to bring about the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people has been the subject of much discussion among the lawmakers. This was one of the questions of public policy submitted to the electors of the state in the election last fall, and it received an almost unanimous affirmative vote. The resolution upon the subject passed the house, but was side-tracked in the senate, being referred to the committee on federal resolutions—when appointed.

The Illinois Retail Clerks' association held its annual meeting in Springfield today. Aside from the election of officers the only business accomplished was the adoption of a bill to be presented to the general assembly which provides for the Sunday closing of all establishments except barber shops, drug stores and cigar stores. The bill is aimed at pawn-brokers, who are said to have given the clerks their chief trouble. The convention closed tonight with a banquet. S. LEIGH CALL.

HAD BECOME SECOND NATURE.

Suspicion of a Schoolmaster Not Easily Allayed.

The old schoolmaster was deeply affected. His scholars, noticing the dilapidated appearance of his chair, had presented him with a new one for Christmas.

"My dear boys," said the kindly old pedagogue, with tears in his eyes, "I can never hope to tell you how you have made me feel by this token of your love for me. All I can do is to thank you for the sacrifices you have made of your little purses for the sake of my comfort. If you have found me severe at times, I trust you realize that it has always been for your own good. I hope to always have your full confidence, as you have ever had mine."

As the old schoolmaster prepared to sit down in his new chair he unconsciously ran his hand over the seat in search of lost pins.

The Invincible Country Boy.

A glance at a list of the great men of the big cities of the United States will prove beyond a doubt that the country-bred boy is far superior to his city-born cousin in point of business and professional ability and general capacity. Many reasons are advanced for the success of the country boy in the large cities, but the one that seems to hit the nail on the head is that the youngster of the provinces is taught to work, and by this is meant a good honest day's work, one or twelve hours. He is a stickler, too, who is willing to start in at the bottom, and when you find a country boy who is a worker and a stickler he is invincible. You can't keep him down. —Salt Lake Telegram.

Two Voices—Double Pay.

"I understand, Mrs. Clancy," remarked Mrs. Dooligan over the back fence, "that your Jimmie has had his wages doubled for Christmas. Is that true?" "Sure, an' it is, Miss Dooligan," replied Mrs. Clancy, proudly. "He's no longer shiftin' the scenery at the theater!" "I want to know! What is his new job?" "He's playin' the mob in the third act, Mrs. Dooligan. And as his voice is changin' th' boss gives him double pay, which is no more than right, I'm thinkin'." —Judge.

Blessing the Danube.

In Roumania there is a custom of publicly blessing the River Danube on Christmas day. A large cross of ice is carried before the procession.

RUTS!

The walking sick, what a crowd of them there are! Persons who are thin and weak but not sick enough to go to bed.

"Chronic cases" that's what the doctors call them, which in common English means—long sickness.

To stop the continued loss of flesh they need Scott's Emulsion. For the feeling of weakness they need Scott's Emulsion.

It makes new flesh and gives new life to the weak system.

Scott's Emulsion gets thin and weak persons out of the rut. It makes new, rich blood, strengthens the nerves and gives appetite for ordinary food.

Scott's Emulsion can be taken as long as sickness lasts and do good all the time.

There's new strength and flesh in every dose.



We will be glad to send you a few doses free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1; all druggists.

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We Display a large line of Laces in Many Styles

Valenciennes Laces in Platt, French and Normandy styles. Torchon Laces made of cotton or linen threads. Mechlin Laces in beautiful patterns—especially effective over-colors.

Plauen Laces in linen colored patterns for trimmings.

Prices range mostly between 4c and 25c per yard. Reduction given on the dozen yards.

Laces are in great demand for trimmings on wash dresses. Edges and insertion to match for handkerchiefs and under-muslin garments. Ask to see "Zion's" new grape pattern in laces.

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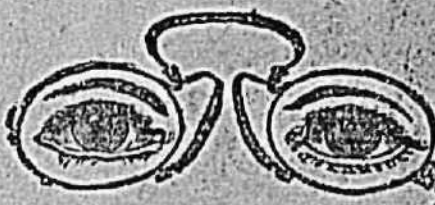
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JOHN J. McDOUGALL, Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.

ADJOINING TOWNS

LAKE VILLA

O. De Hann's baby is quite sick with an attack of the croup.

Mrs. C. I. Hartaugh is entertaining a niece from Wisconsin.

Mrs. H. Hendricks, Mrs. H. Sherwood and Mrs. C. M. Lyons transacted business in Grayslake Monday.

Mort Knipple and wife drove Wednesday to Nunda, where they will visit with relatives for a few days.

A number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kapple gathered at their home last Saturday evening. Euchre was played and a pleasant evening was spent.

George Congdon started Tuesday for a visit to Canada, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Congdon's father is superintendent of the Fowler farm in his absence.

The ladies of the Sand Lake Cemetery Society will meet with Mrs. H. P. Miller, Thursday, Jan. 29 for dinner. Visitors are cordially invited. Mrs. Fred Hucker, Sec.

The Lake Villa school will give a basket social at the school house, Friday evening, Jan. 23. A program consisting of a mock debate, may-pole drill, songs and recitations will be given.

The fifth number of our lecture course, the Arrian male quartette, will be on Feb. 9, instead of the sixth. Please notice the change of date and be sure and don't miss it. This is something that ought to be heard.

The League will have a carpet rag social at the home of Mrs. H. Potter, Wednesday evening, Jan. 23. Each lady is requested to bring a ball of carpet rag with her name inside the ball. No ball will be sold at less than twenty-five cents.

While hauling a load of shingles into one of the barns on the Fowler farm last Thursday forenoon, H. Hendricks became caught between the top of the door and the load and his collar bone was broken. He is doing nicely under the care of Dr. Shaffer.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

P. Sullivan and family moved into their new home last week.

Mrs. George Wilbur, of Burlington, was the guest of P. C. Wilbur and family over Sunday.

Willace McMillon has rented the upper rooms of Mrs. Benduer's house and will move his family there soon.

Mrs. George Wright has gone to Burlington, to spend a few weeks with her son, Smith Wright and family.

Rev. and Mrs. Stevens visited in Chicago over Sunday, and Rev. Williams, of Chicago, spoke in his place here.

E. J. and W. B. Higley received word on Tuesday of the sudden death of their cousin, Mrs. Bidwell, near Grunee.

The lecture given by the Esquimaux lady at the church on Monday evening was very interesting and well attended.

Mr. Atwell has leased Miss Druce's new house and will move his family there when the house is completed.

Mr. Coats, while attempting to save a little child from being run over by a heavy truck in Chicago on Sunday, was himself quite badly hurt, one of his toes being taken off.

EAST FOX LAKE

Frank Galiger is filling his ice-house. Lee Nelson filled his ice-house last Saturday.

Mamie Weber is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Galliger.

Mrs. A. Tweed called on old friends here Saturday.

Louis Lusk and brother were on our streets looking for horses, on Monday.

There will be preaching at the school house at East Fox Lake, Sunday afternoon, January 25.

Miss Mary Tweed is taking charge of the Round Lake post-office since the death of the late Post Master, Mr. Kirk Patrick.

The many friends of Miss Celia Davlin will be grieved to hear of her death, and her brother has the sympathy of the entire community in his sorrow.

Many Specimens of Clover.

Specimens of four, five, six, seven, eight and nine-leaved clovers have been presented to Queen Alexandra by a Welsh lady.

Decrease in Population.

There has been a decrease of 1.5 per cent in the population of the Isle of Man since 1891. At the last census it was 54,732.

Churchgoing in Chicago.

A church census of Chicago shows that 14 per cent of the adult male residents attend church on Sunday.

How the Trusts Grow.

Within three and one-half years 82 trusts have been formed, having an aggregate capital of \$4,318,005,046.

Chamberlain's Trip to Africa.

One hundred thousand replicas of a special medal struck to commemorate Mr. Chamberlain's tour have been ordered for the Cape.

Boys Consume Much Beer.

Three Chicago boys are said to have consumed fifteen quarts of beer one day recently.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mrs. Geo. Swan is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

Mrs. Smithbower returned from Chicago last Monday.

Mrs. David Rea who has been on the sick list for some time, is a little better.

Died at her home in Trevor, Jan. 11, 1903, of cancer of the stomach, Mrs. Lydia S. Graves, aged sixty-two years, ten months and eleven days. She was a gentle sufferer. She was a daughter of Captain Luther Chapin, of South Ashfield, Mass. She leaves a mother, one brother, one son, L. R. Graves, of Waukegan, and two daughters, Mrs. W. B. Taylor and Miss Carrie, of Trevor.

Loved one, peaceful be thy slumber,
In thy dreamless sleep;
While o'er thy early tomb
Loved ones we meet to weep.
Only thy form we loved so well,
Shall rest within the grave,
Thy spirit clothed in light,
Returns to him who gave.

Called from the service of thy Lord,
Thy conflict ended and victory won.
Safe at home, O Christian mother,
Hear thy Savior's sweet well done.
All thy pilgrim journey ended,
Given a victor's crown to wear,
Welcomed to thy heavenly mansion,
All the joys of earth to share.

Loving wife, mother, sister, friend,
Farewell, no more on earth we meet,
But in heaven we hope to greet thee,
And walk the shining street.
We will not weep—God knoweth best—
Nor sink beneath the rod,
Thy in the hand of a Father kind,
An all-wise loving God.

M. E. W.

We hereby extend our sincere gratitude to each neighbor and friend, who so kindly assisted us during and since our mother's illness.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Graves.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor.
Miss Carrie Graves.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mrs. Shotliff is again under the doctor's care.

C. H. Whitcher was an Antioch visitor Monday.

Mrs. J. E. Dixon is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Gore, of Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Murdoch spent Saturday with friends here.

Miss E. Cotting was a visitor at the county seat last Friday.

Miss Cassie Cole and Lula Rowbottom went to Kenosha Saturday.

Mrs. Bryant, who has been spending some time in Chicago, is home for a short stay.

A. R. Cornwell, town chairman, has been attending the meeting of the County Board during the past week.

Mrs. Arthur Haile, who has been visiting her parents in Michigan, returned home Monday evening.

A number of our young people spent a pleasant time at the home of Lou Fowler Tuesday evening at the "back up" party.

At the Literary meeting the subject Environment vs. Heredity was discussed. A general good time was had.

Mrs. Kingman, who has been visiting for some time with relatives and friends in Milwaukee, returned to Bristol Monday evening.

A. M. Worth has purchased the storehouse formerly belonging to Wm. Watkins and has moved it onto his premises where it will be used as a chicken house.

The Cornation Club held a pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. E. Pike last week. The usual amusement was had and the members all report an enjoyable time.

The Good Time Social Club held open house from 7:30 to 12 p. m. at Bristol hall Thursday evening. New members were added and the evening was spent in card playing, games and dancing.

When Clergymen Could Not Marry, English clergymen were prohibited from marrying for rather more than four centuries, beginning from the reign of Ethelred.

The Penalties of Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty, and at the age of ninety has lost at least 1 1/2 inches.

Boats in China.

Next to coffins the greatest use for lumber in China is in building boats, and it is safe to say that the numbers of crafts run into the millions.

Few Churchgoers in London.

The bishop of London says that only one in every eighty of the population of London go to church or chapel.

Money in Selling Stray Dogs.

By the sale of stray dogs the Northumberland (England) County Council made \$4 10s 6d last year.

World's Death Statistics.

Taking the world as a whole 25 per cent of the people die before they reach the age of 17.

A Pretty Compliment.

At a dinner at the Lotus club, New York, recently, John S. Wise referred to woman as the sweetest cause of man's insomnia.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor have returned from a ten days visit near Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mrs. Eddy, of Grunee, spent Sunday at L. O. Colby's.

Charley Colby was a Waukegan caller on Saturday.

Mrs. L. C. Nellis entertained her mother, Mrs. Nemry, of Waukegan, last week.

Mrs. Nichols and Miss Eorman spent Friday in Kenosha.

Mrs. James Webb of Waukegan, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pender, on Wednesday.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Spencer Howe, and we wish her speedy recovery.

Frank Newell and Frank Siver, of the Kenosha College of Commerce, spent Saturday and Sunday at this place.

The Ideal Literary Club will give a basket social in connection with their program on Saturday evening. Every body invited. The debate for next Saturday evening will be "Resolved that the government shall own and control the coal mines." The speakers on the affirmative are Mr. Newell, Mr. Colby, Mr. De Farris and Mrs. Colby; on the negative are Mr. McDougal, Mrs. Williams, Miss Rutledge and Miss Fair.

In a Critical Attitude.

Some people seem to be born in an unhappy frame of mind. They cannot admire excellency without making some comment on deficiencies. With them the "times are always out of joint." They are simply in a critical attitude and nothing except grumbling will satisfy their morbid condition, says the Pittsburg Press. They remind one very strikingly of the old lady who, when she was asked how she felt, replied that she felt better, but that when she felt better she always felt worse, as she knew if she felt better she was going to have a worse spell again.

A Test of Faith.

"Now, brother," said the conservative, "I want to convince you that your what you call higher criticism is wrong, and that the only way to do is to take the Bible as a simple act of faith. I have answered every one of your arguments, and, looking at it fairly, why shouldn't you believe as I do?" "Do you believe," asked his opponent, with solemnity, "literally believe, that the whale was swallowed by Jonah?" "Of course I do!" replied the conservative, eagerly. "Well," the other observed, over his shoulder, "I am afraid you will never convince me of that. Good night."—Washington Times.

Animal Food.

According to a contemporary an old Scotsman—and he must be now very old indeed—who was addicted to parsimony, was found by a visitor to be manifestly suffering from want of food. He was strongly urged to take some animal food, and promised that he would; but presently thought better of it and thus delivered his final verdict: "Weel," he said, "I'm willing to try a turnip or maybe an onion, but I'm blest if I'll eat straw." The decision showed which way the wind blew with him.—London Globe.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the novelist, never submits to an interview, but she cannot avoid being written about. This is a pen picture drawn by a London writer: "A tall, graceful figure, steady, smiling eyes, dark hair (touched with gray) waving down each side of an intellectual, attractive face—and yet there is something austere about Mary Ward. She is of the type of womanhood which accepts the responsibilities of life, which sees both the nobility of motherhood and the nobility of knowledge."

A Man's Nose Burns Into Flames.

A man was walking along the Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris, one day recently, and stopped to light a cigarette. Suddenly his nose burst into flames, which spread to his beard. A crowd assembled, while the unfortunate man danced with pain until a policeman took him to a pharmacist's shop, where his burns were treated. An examination of the nose showed that it was made of celluloid, the unscrupulous dealer who sold it having forced it on his client instead of the horn nose which had been prescribed. —New York Medical Journal.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mustaches or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use the

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits.

By all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Dumas' Generosity.

In his biography of Alexander Dumas Harry A. Saur says that the improvident French author, who hated avarice, was once waiting in line for his cloak at a soiree, when he saw a millionaire give a tip of 10 cents to the servant who handed out his paleot. Dumas, getting his cloak, threw down a \$20 note. "Pardon, sir, you have made a mistake, I think," said the man, offering to return the note. "No, friend," answered Dumas, casting a disdainful glance at the millionaire, "it is the other gentleman who has made the mistake."

On Silver Plate can only be determined after long years of actual service unless you purchase here having a well known trademark. For over half a century Spoons, Forks, etc., stamped

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Have been in use and given perfect satisfaction. They are sold by leading dealers everywhere. For catalogue No. 6 of new designs to the makers

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CONCERNING OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS

Some Facts of Interest in Relation to the Management of These Public Charities.

In 1848 the first public charitable institution in Illinois was opened at Jacksonville—the school for the deaf. Later the school for the blind and the central hospital for the insane were opened also in Jacksonville, and these three comprised the state, charitable institutions until after the close of the civil war. Since then the following institutions have been added: The soldiers' and sailors' home, Quincy; the northern hospital for the insane, Elgin; the soldiers' orphan home, Normal; the eastern hospital for the insane, Kankakee; the southern hospital for the insane, Anna; the Illinois charitable eye and ear infirmary, Chicago; the state training school for girls, Geneva; the western hospital for the insane, Watertown; the industrial home, for the blind, Chicago; the asylum for the chronic insane, Bartonville; soldiers' widows' home, Wilmington; asylum for feeble-minded, Lincoln; asylum for incurable insane, Chester; St. Charles school for boys, St. Charles—making seventeen in all.

To build, equip and maintain these institutions more than \$42,000,000 has been expended. Their annual cost is already more than \$2,000,000—one-quarter of the state's budget. They already shelter about 11,000 persons, two-thirds of whom are insane patients, and more than 2,000 persons are employed in their service. The expenditure must increase, for there is a constant tendency not only to enlarge existing institutions and to increase the number of those for the insane, but new classes of dependents are being recognized as properly entitled to public care. As instance of this widening scope we need only mention the acknowledged need of public care for epileptics and for consumptives, and the newer recognition of the state's responsibility toward children.

Miss Julia Lathrop, for a number of years a member of the state board of charities, in writing of the control and management of these institutions, says: "Altogether from party politics characterized our public charities from their beginning until 1892, and during that period it is fair to say that Illinois did contribute to science. For example, Mr. Frank Hall, superintendent of the school for the blind, won international recognition for his inventions in printing apparatus for the blind; Dr. Dewey made Kankakee known at home and abroad as one of the most advanced hospitals in the world. On the other hand, every one who has observed the Illinois institutions for the last ten years sees that they have been subjected to an entirely new sort of control, although there has been no new law for their government placed on the statute books. This new control is that of party politics."

The year 1892 first witnessed the change from non-political to political management. From then until the present time the institutions have been run on the principle that all the appointive positions may be filled, and all the contracts let, in such a manner as to strengthen the dominant political party.

In commenting upon the effect of such management the Illinois State Federation of Women's clubs in a published communication, says: "Let us look closely at a single typical institution which, since its creation, has been an object of special pride to the state. The Illinois eastern hospital for the insane at Kankakee is more than twenty-five years old. There are more than 2,000 patients and more than 400 employees. It has cost the taxpayers, in construction, repairs and maintenance, between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. It was planned with much courage and originality, in defiance of the prevailing modes of asylum architecture, and its cottage plan became at once a model for imitation in other states. It was authorized in 1877 and opened in 1879 (a significant fact when compared with the seven years later required to open the Peoria asylum). Dr. Richard M. Dewey was the first superintendent. Prior to his appointment he had had seven years' experience as a staff physician in a hospital for the insane, and was an eager student of advanced methods. The institution became at once a non-restraint hospital; that is, intelligent medical and nursing care was bestowed upon sick people instead of the mechanical restraint used in the average asylum. A training school for nurses, the only one in Illinois, was opened in 1880. About the same time women physicians were employed for the first time in the middle west; a pathological laboratory was opened, and in many respects the administration was one of marked progress, and of marked superiority to that of other institutions for insane in Illinois.

"In the fourteen years of his superintendency Dr. Dewey states that he was able to conduct the hospital on a merit basis, undisturbed by politics. Once during his incumbency he was asked if he would be kind enough to place a brother of the governor on his medical staff, but he declined, and his right to decline was not questioned by the governor, who humbly yielded.

"In the first seven years of the ten-year period of flux, beginning in 1892, Kankakee had five superintendents and three and two-thirds sets of trustees. In the ten years the medical staff was passed through several cycles of change, and among the 400 employees of all classes, it was stated at

the time of the 1900 election that there were not more than a dozen who had been there under Dr. Dewey. The skilled alienist had been replaced as superintendent by a general practitioner; the chief of staff, instead of being a trained man—as required by law in the state of New York—is now a village doctor; the women physicians are all gone; medical internes (once chosen by severe competitive examinations) are no more; the pathological laboratory has fallen into neglect, the standard of nursing care has been sadly lowered. Taking these facts as indications, have we reason to be surprised by the facts shown in the investigation of Kankakee, held in August last?"

The persons now in immediate charge of our charitable institutions are not to be so much blamed for the character of their employes and the needless padding of the pay-rolls, as the people of the state who will permit such institutions to be run under such a system. Why should a system be continued which supports the needy politician and deprives the unfortunate of proper care and treatment? Why not deprive the politician of his job if he can't show by a merit test that he is capable of filling it? Take away the system which allows the employment of a needless high-salaried official as a reward for political work, and the position will be abolished and the money saved devoted to the care of the inmates. The people who have relatives or friends in the institutions, the people who pay taxes which they desire to see honestly spent and accounted for, and all persons who have a regard for public decency owe a duty to the public and to themselves to ponder over the existing evils and to seek a remedy. There are those who believe that this state of corruption and inefficiency can be cured by the enactment of a state civil service law, whereby appointments can be made only after the applicant's fitness has been determined by experienced examiners; that if the power to appoint whomsoever is wanted for a position is taken away, that position, if useless, will be abolished and the money paid for positions which are needed. Whether they are right in their belief is certainly worthy of the careful consideration of every voter.

HOW MERIT SYSTEM WORKS

Examination of Applicants for Positions—Higher Places Filled Only by Promotion.

The merit system, as it is more commonly called, a civil service law, is a law providing that applicants for positions in a municipal or state position, shall be examined by persons, competent to conduct a proper inquiry, and that such applicants before given employment shall be found to possess the ordinary qualifications that a good business man would require were he seeking to fill a similar position. It is not presumed that an inexperienced person can fill a position requiring experience, and hence, a well considered merit law always provides for promotions from the lower to the higher grades and requires that the higher places be filled only by promotion.

Thus the result is that only persons of good average intelligence can be admitted to the service, and when they have become experienced and have shown that they are entitled to it, they are promoted. Exactly the same principle that any well conducted business has in vogue.

No one can imagine who has given the matter any thought that a man will do better work if he feels that he is secure in his position so long as he gives satisfaction to his employers. And it is well known what stability there is to any political employment when there is a change in power from one party to another. It is likewise well known that when the tenure of office is precarious that a man must be paid more than if his position is to be a steady one. And much must be added to salaries in order to pay living expenses if campaign funds are raised by an assessment on incomes.

Hence, a merit law very properly provides that a person shall not be discharged except for cause, and then only after an opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Likewise, strong provisions are inserted against political assessments.

Carefully consider whether the state institutions will not get a better class of employes under such conditions than if the old device of "to the victor belongs the spoils" is applied and any reasonable man must admit that the quality of the service must increase 100 per cent.

HOW \$15,000 A YEAR

WAS SAVED TO CITY

Chicago Mortar Inspectors Out of a Job—Only Duty Was to See That Mortar Was Properly Mixed.

About three years ago an official of the city of Chicago requested authority to appoint fifteen mortar inspectors at a salary of \$1,000 per year. The civil service commission requested information as to the duties of the position and found out that the only duty was to watch the laborers to see that a proper number of shovels full of sand and cement were thrown together in a box. They informed the city official that they had held examinations and had plenty of persons who were qualified to count the number of shovelfuls thrown in a box and could furnish him names from a list, and hence, they refused to make his own appointments.

When the official discovered that his political helpers could not get the jobs the jobs were abolished and the needless salaries saved to the taxpayers.

Sunny Bank Farm

FLOYD LIVINGSTON

CHAPTER I.

Far away among the New England hills stands a large old-fashioned farm house, around whose hearth stone not many years ago a band of merry, noisy children played—myself the merriest, noisiest of them all. It stood upon an eminence overlooking a broad strip of rolling meadow land, at the extremity of which was the old gray rock, where the golden rod and anemone grew, where the green ivy crept over the crumbling wall, and where, under the shadow of the thorn apple tree, we built our play houses, drinking our tea from the acorn saucers, and painting our dolls' faces with the red juice of the poke berries, which grew there in great abundance. Just opposite our house, across the green meadow was a shady grove, where, in the spring time, the singing birds made their nests, and where, when the breath of winter was on the snow-clad hills, Lizzie, Carrie and I, and our taller, stronger brothers dragged our sleds, dashing swiftly down the steep hill, and away over the ice-covered valley below. Truly, ours was a joyous childhood, and ours a happy home; for never elsewhere fell the summer's golden sunlight so softly, and never was music sweeter than was the murmur of the dancing water brook which ran past our door, and down the long green lane, losing itself at last in the dim old woods, which stretched away to the westward, seeming to my childish imagination the boundary line between this world and the next.

In the deep shadow of those woods I have sat alone for many an hour, watching the white, feathery clouds as they glimmered through the dense foliage, and musing, I scarcely knew of what. Strange fancies filled my brain, and oftentimes, as I sat there in the hazy light of an autumnal afternoon, there came and talked with me myriads of little people, unseen, it is true, but still real to me. There, on a mossy bank, I felt the first longings for fame, though I did not thus designate it then. I only knew that I wanted a name which should live when I was gone—a name of which my mother should be proud. It had been to me a day of peculiar trial. At school everything had gone wrong. I preferred filling my slate with verses, instead of proving on it that four times twenty were eighty, and that eighty, divided by twenty, equaled four, and my teacher must needs find fault with me, calling me "lazy," and compelling me to sit between two hateful boys, with warty hands, who amused themselves by telling me how big my eyes and feet were. I hardly think I should now mind that mode of punishment, provided I could choose the boys, but I did then, and in the worst of humors, I started for home, where other annoyances awaited me. Sally, the house maid, scolded me for upsetting a pan of milk on her clean pantry shelf, calling me "the careless young one she ever saw," and predicting that "I'd one day come to the gallows if I didn't mend my ways."

Juliet, my oldest sister, scolded me for wearing, without her consent, her shell side comb, which, in climbing through a hole in the plaster of the school house, I accidentally broke. Grandmother scolded me for mounting to the top of her high chest of drawers to see what was in them; and to crown all, when toward sunset, I came in from a romp in the barn, with my yellow hair flying all over my face, my dress button open, my apron split from the top downward, and my sun bonnet hanging down my back, my mother reproved me severely, telling me I was "a sight to behold." My heart came up in my throat, and with the angry response that "I couldn't help my looks—I didn't make myself," I started through the door, and running down the long lane to the grape vine, my favorite resort, I threw myself upon the ground and burying my face in the tall grass, wept bitterly, wishing I had never been born, or, being born, that the ban of ugliness were not upon me.

Mother doesn't love me, I thought—nobody loves me; and then I wished that I could die, for I had heard that the first dead of a family, no matter how unprepossessing had been in life, were sure to be the best beloved in the memory of the living. To die, then, that I might be loved, was all I asked for, as I lay there weeping alone, and thinking in my childish grief that never before was a girl, nine summers old, so wretched as myself. And then I fell asleep, unconscious that the daylight was fast declining, and that the heavy dew was falling upon my uncovered head.

Meantime, at home many inquiries were being made concerning my whereabouts, and when, at last, night came on and I was still away, my oldest brother was sent in quest of me. I was just dreaming that the trumpet of fame was sounding forth my name, when, alas! I awoke to find it was only brother Charlie, making the woods resound with "Roan Leel! Where are you? Why don't you answer?" He stumbled over me as I lay, seizing me by the shoulder, he exclaimed, "You are a pretty bird, peering us out of a year's growth. Mother'll scold you well for this."

But he was mistaken, for mother's manner toward me was greatly changed. The torn apron and the chewed bonnet strings were all forgotten, and in the kindest tone she asked, "If I were not cold, and why I went to sleep on the grass." There were tears in my eyes, but I winked hard and forced them back, until Lizzie brought me a piece of custard pie—my special favorite—which, she said, "she had saved for me, because she knew how much I loved it."

This was too much, and sitting down in Carrie's little chair, I cried aloud, saying in reply to the oft-repeated questions as to what ailed me, that "I didn't know, only I was so glad."

"Hysterically as a witch," was Sally's characteristic comment on my strange behavior; at the same time she suggested that I be put to bed, and, tired and restless, turning uneasily upon my pillow, pushing Lizzie's arm from my neck, because it kept me from breathing, and lying awake until I heard the long clock in grandma's room strike the hour of twelve. Then I slept, but dreamed there was a heavy pain in my head, which

made me moan in my sleep, and that mother, attracted by the sound, came to my side, feeling my pulse, and saying, "What ails you, Roan?" "There was nothing ailed me," I said; but in the morning when I awoke, the pain was still there, though I would not acknowledge it; for scarcely anything could tempt me to stay away from school; so at the usual hour I started, but the road was long and wearisome, and twice I sat down to rest. Arrived at school, everything seemed strange, and when Maria, the girl who shared my desk, produced a love letter from Tom Jenkins, which she had found on my side of the desk, and in which he made a formal offer of himself, feelings and all, I did not even open it. Taking my book, I attempted to study, but the words ran together, the objects in the room chased each other in circles, the teacher seemed to be a great way off, while between her and me was a gathering darkness which soon shut out every object from my view.

For a few moments all was confusion, and when at last my faculties returned I was lying on the recitation bench, my head resting in the teacher's lap, while my hair and dress were so wet that I feared I'd been out in a drizzling shower. Everybody was so kind and spoke so softly to me that, with a vague impression that something had happened, I began to cry. Just then father, who had been sent for, appeared, and taking me in his arms, started for home, while Lizzie followed. At the door father asked of mother, who met us, "Where shall I put her?" but she could reply, I said, "On grandmother's bed."

And there, among the soft pillows and snowy linen, on which I had often looked with almost envious eyes, and which now seemed so much to rest me, I was laid. Of the weary weeks which followed, I have only a confused recollection. I know that the room was darkened as far as possible, and that before the window at the foot of the bed, grandma's black shawl was hung, one corner being occasionally planned back when more light was needed. They sent to Spencer for Dr. Lamb, who, together with Dr. Griffin, held a council over me, and said that I must die. I saw mother when they told her. She turned pale and wept, with a cry of anguish pressed her hand upon her side, but she did not weep. I wondered at it then, and thought she cared less than Lizzie, who sat at the foot of the bed, sobbing so loudly that the fever burned more fiercely in my veins, and the physician said it must not be; she must leave the room, or keep quiet.

It was Monday, and a few hours afterward, as Sally was passing the door, grandma handed her my dirty, crumpled sun bonnet, bidding her wash it and put it away. Sally's voice trembled as she replied, "No; no; leave it as is, for when she's gone, nothing will look so much like her as that jammed bonnet with its chequered strings."

A rush of tears was grandma's only answer; and after I got well, I found the bonnet carefully rolled up in a sheet of clean white paper and laid away in Sally's drawer. There were days and nights of entire unconsciousness, and then with the vague feeling of one awakened from a long, disturbed sleep, I awoke again to life and reason. The windows of my room were closed; but without, I heard the patter of the September rain, and the sound of the autumnal wind as it swept past the house. Gathered at my side were my father, mother, brothers, sisters, grandmother; and all, as my eyes rested upon their faces, I thought, were paler and more careworn than when I last looked upon them. Something, too, in their dress disturbed me; but before I could speak, a voice which I knew to be Dr. Griffin's, said, "She is better; she will live."

The fourth day after the crisis I was alone with Lizzie, whom, for a long time, I importuned to give me a mirror that I could see myself once more. Yielding at length to my entreaties, she handed me a small looking glass—a wedding gift to my grandmother—and with the consoling remark that "I wouldn't always look so," awaited the result. I am older than I was then, but even now I cannot represent a smile as I bring before my mind the shorn head, the wasted face with high cheek bones, and the big blue eyes, in which there was a look of "crazy Sal," which met my view. With the angry exclamation, "They'll hate me worse than ever, I'm so ugly," I dashed the mirror upon the floor, breaking it in a thousand pieces. Lizzie knew what I meant, and twining her arms about my neck, she said, "Don't talk so, Roan; we love you dearly, and it almost killed us when we thought you couldn't live. You know big men never cry, and on the least of all. Why, he didn't shed a tear when lit—"

Here she stopped suddenly, so if on a forbidden subject; but soon resuming the conversation, she continued, "But the day Dr. Lamb was here and told us you would die, he was out under the cherry tree by our play house, and when Charlie asked him if you'd ever play there any more, he didn't answer, but turned his face toward the barn and cried so hard and so loud that grandma came out and pitied him, smoothing his hair just like he was a little boy. Brother Charlie, too, lay right down on the grass, and said he'd give everything he'd got if he'd never called you 'bung-eyed,' nor made fun of you, for he loved you best of all. Then there was poor Jamie kept calling for 'Yoss.'"

Lizzie broke down entirely, saying, "I can't tell you any more; don't ask me."

Suddenly it occurred to me that I had neither seen nor heard little Jamie, the youngest of us all, the pet and darling of our household. Rapidly my thoughts traversed the past. "Jamie was dead!" I did not need that Lizzie should tell me so. I knew it was true; and when the first great shock was over, I questioned mother, he died, how and when it occurred. It seems that I was at first taken with scarlet fever, which soon assumed another form, but not until it had communicated itself to Jamie, who, after a few days' suffering, had died. I had ever been his favorite, and to the last he had called for me to come; my grandmother,

with the superstitious natural to her age, construing it into an omen that I was soon to follow him.

Desolate and dreary seemed the house, and when I was able to go from room to room, oh! how my heart ached as I missed the prattle of my baby boy. Away to the garret, where no one could see it, they had carried his empty cradle; but I sought it out; and as I thought of the soft, brown curls I had so often seen resting there, and would never see again, I sat down by its side and wept most bitterly. The withered, yellow leaves of autumn were falling upon his grave as I was able to visit it; and at its head stood a simple stone, on which was inscribed, "Our Jamie." As I leaned against the cold marble, and in fancy saw by its side—that had well-nigh been another mound—and another stone, bearing upon it the name of "Roan," involuntarily shuddered; while from my heart there went up a silent thanksgiving that God, in His wise providence, had ordered it otherwise.

From that sickness I date a more healthful state of mind and feeling, and though I still shrink from any allusion to my personal appearance, I never again doubted the love of those who had manifested so much solicitude for me when ill, and who watched over me so tenderly during the period of my convalescence, which was long and wearisome, for the snows of an early winter lay upon the frozen ground ere I was well enough to take my accustomed place in the old brown school house at the foot of the long hill.

CHAPTER II.

Thanksgiving! How many reminiscences of the olden time does that word call up, when sons and daughters, they who had wandered far and wide, whose locks, once brown and shining with the sunlight of youth, now give tokens that the autumnal frosts of life are falling slowly upon them, return once more to the old hearth stone, and, for a brief space, grow young again amid the festive scenes of Thanksgiving day.

I shall not speak of our feelings as we missed our baby brother, for they who have lost from their fireside an active, playful child, understand far better than I can describe, the loneliness, the longing for something gone, which becomes almost a part of their being, although at times they may seem to forget. Children's grief is seldom as lasting as that of mature years; and hence it is not strange if I sometimes forget my sorrow in the joyous anticipation of Thanksgiving day, which was then to me but another name for plum puddings, chicken pies, meeting dresses, morocco shoes, city cousins, a fire in the parlor, and, last, though not least, the privilege of sitting at the first table, and using grandma's six tiny silver spoons, with the initials of her maiden name marked upon them.

On such occasions my thoughts invariably took a leap backward, and looking at grandma's wrinkled face and white, shining hair, I would wonder if she ever were young like me; and if, being young, she swung on gates or climbed trees, and walked the great beams, as I did. Then, with another bound, my thoughts would penetrate the future when I, a dignified grandmother, should recline in my armchair, stately and stiff, in my heavy satin and silver gray, while my oldest son, a man just my father's size, should render me all the homage and respect due to one of my age. By myself, too, I had several times tried on grandma's clothes, spectacles, cap and all; and then, seated in her chair, with the big Bible in my lap, I had expounded Scripture to the imaginary children around me, frequently reminding them for their injustice in not loving her what "she thought would become of her if she didn't stop wriggling so in her chair, and learn the chief end of man."

The Thanksgiving succeeding Jamie's death and my own recovery from sickness great preparations were made, it being confidently expected that my father's brother, who lived in Boston, would be with us, together with his wife, a lady whose reputation for sociability and suavity of manners was, with us, rather better paid. She was her husband's and my wife, and rumor said that neither himself nor his home was as comfortable as they once had been. From the same reliable source, too, we learned that she breakfasted in her own room at ten, dined at three, made or received calls until six; went to parties, soirees, or the theater in the evening, and seldom got to bed until two o'clock in the morning; a mode of living which was pronounced little better than heathenish by grandma.

Mother, who was more discreet, very wisely advised her not to interfere with the arrangements of her daughter-in-law. "It would do no good," she said, "and might possibly make matters worse." Unlike most old people, grandma was not very much set in her own way, and to mother's suggestion she replied that, "Mebby she shouldn't say any thing; twould depend on how many airs Charlotte put on."

To me the expected visit was a sore trial; for, notwithstanding my cheeks and neck were rounder and fuller than they had ever been, my head, with its young crop of short stiff hair, was a terrible annoyance, and more than once I had cried as I saw in fancy the derisive smile with which my dreaded aunt Charlotte was sure to greet me. At last sister Anna, who possessed a great deal of taste in such matters, and who ought to have been a milliner, contrived for me a "picked chicken," as she called me, a black lace cap, which fitted me so well, and so vastly becoming, that I lost all my fears, and, childlike, began to count the days which must elapse before I could wear it.

Meantime, in the kitchen, there was a loud rattling of dishes, a bending of eggs, and calling for wood, with which to heat the great brick oven, grandma having pronounced the stove unfit for baking a Thanksgiving dinner. From the cornfield behind the barn a golden pumpkin, four times larger than my head and about the same color, was gathered, and after being brought to the house, was pared, cut open, and scraped and sliced, and then in a kettle with a copper bottom, where for hours it stewed and sputtered, filling the atmosphere with a faint, sticky odor, which I think was the main cause of the severe headache I took to bed with me. Mother, on the contrary, differed from me, she associated it in some way with the rapid disappearance of the raisins, cinnamon, sugar and so forth, which in sundry brown papers, lay open upon the table.

The next morning, just as the first gray streaks of daylight were appearing in the east, I awoke, finding, to my great joy, that my headache was gone. Rising upon my elbow and leaning far out of bed, I pushed aside the striped curtain

which shaded the window, and looked out upon the ground below. Saw, to my utter dismay, that it was covered with snow. To me there is nothing pleasant in a snow storm, a snow bank or a snow cloud; and when a child, I used to think that with the fall of the first flake there came over my spirits a chill, which was not removed until the spring thaws, when, with its cause, it melted away, and even now, when, with my rubber boots, I dare brave any drift not more than five feet four inches high, I cannot say that I have any particular love for snow; and as from my window I watch the descent of the feathery flakes, I always feel an irresistible desire to make at them wry faces—my favorite method of showing my dislike. On the morning of which I have spoken, I vented my displeasure in the usual way, and then I fell into a deep sleep, from which I was at last awakened by the loud shouts of my brothers, who, in the meadow across the road, were pelting each other with balls, occasionally rolling over in the pure, white snow, which they hailed as an old and well-loved friend.

(To be continued.)

LIGHT AND OUR EYES.

Falling Eyeball Not a Result of Civilization.

In our issues of March 8 and April 5, 1902, we noticed the newspaperish delusion that falling eyeball is a result of civilization, and that the proof of this is the increased use of spectacles, says American Medicine. We said that the saffron-colored medical journals would soon be echoing this nonsense. This has come true, and we read in our contemporaries that "falling eyeball is the deplorable and unavoidable concomitant feature of advanced civilization," that the habit of wearing glasses is the proof of this, a habit growing not only in Germany, but all over the world, and that gas and electric light have much to do with this eyeball failure, possibly, also, dust and fog, and traveling underground. The cure advocated is that "an individual should avoid poring over small print by artificial light, except when absolutely necessary."

Poor newspaperdom! To write without thinking, without any knowledge of the facts and without seeking any knowledge, is so easy that, in the stilted language quoted, it seems "a deplorable but unavoidable concomitant feature of advanced civilization." A little time ago this same writer explained that the ill health of Carlyle was due to "the insatiable and sedentary existence he led." He did not care to learn that Carlyle's "existence" was not insatiable and absolutely not sedentary, because he exercised in the open air the greater part of the walking portion of every day.

In the same way our contemporary advises the use of the rushlights and tallow dips of our ancestors instead of our superior gas and electric lights. Spectacles, we may add, are not a proof of falling eyeball, as there is no scientific proof whatsoever that the eyeball of civilized people is failing, and there is every reason to believe that it is improving. If there were proof of falling eyeball the cure for it is not to "avoid the poring," but to get proper spectacles for the "pore."

Expeditious Work.

"Now cast your eye upon this tablecloth," continued the experienced traveler. "The cloth was large enough for twenty-four covers. It had a hem of drawn work a third of a yard wide, and the rest of the surface, excepting the spaces left for candelabra, was covered with embroidery, which stood up half an inch or more. There were twenty-four napkins, a yard square, with hems of solid embroidery. That cloth was ordered by somebody and never taken," said she. "The original price was two hundred and fifty dollars, and I got it for seventy-five. The napkins I ordered, and had to pay twenty-five dollars apiece for them. The set is worth two thousand in this country."

Japanese merchants are enterprising, and are not ashamed to seek patronage. When you laid at Yokohama you will find the corridors of the hotel lined with Chinamen, runners from the dressmaking houses. They give you their cards, come to your rooms to get your orders and give you fittings, and the next day they will send the dress home. Jack ordered a broadcloth suit, with a frock coat, and it fitted him better than any he ever had in his life. It cost him fifteen dollars and it was as good as any suit he ever paid eighty dollars for on Fifth avenue."

Peanut Therapeutics.

The peanut cure for consumption is widely known and believed in. Now a Roxborough man comes forward with a peanut cure for insomnia. He says of it: "I had been a poor sleeper for five years. Finally, at the suggestion of a vegetarian, I tried the peanut. On my first attack of insomnia I ate fifty, masticating them very thoroughly. While taking this large dose, I felt a gradual drowsiness stealing over me. They have never failed of their effect."—Philadelphia Record.

Clever Street Signs.

Some of the artistic street signs now on exhibition in Paris are clever. One of them is by Gerome, who exhibits a sign for an optician's shop. It represents a Yorkshire terrier standing on its hind legs and wearing eyeglasses. It bears the label, "O p'tien," which is a good French pun for "Oh, little dog."

Population of Malta.

Malta is the most thickly populated island in the world. It has 1,860 and Barbadoes 1,054 people to the square mile.

Scandal Never Dies.—We recently heard a woman recalling a story that was forty-eight years old. (The old ones will wonder if this is "on" them.) It is usually safe to avoid a man's example and take his advice.

COAL MEN HARD HIT.

MANY INDICTED BY GRAND JURY IN CHICAGO.

True Bills Returned Against Forty-Four Coalmen, Corporations and Individuals—Charge of Illegally Injuring Public Trade in the West.

Forty-four persons and corporations were indicted by the Cook County (Ill.) grand jury in Chicago Monday, in connection with the recent coal famine and the extortionate prices of coal. They include some of the best known corporations in Illinois and Indiana, and many prominent dealers. All the corporations and individuals indicted are included as co-defendants in three separate indictments. One indictment is drawn under the law against conspiracies in restraint of trade. The other two are under the Illinois anti-trust law. In the former are included the members of the Illinois Retail Coal Dealers' Association. The indictments under the anti-trust law embrace the Indiana coal men. One of the indictments is directed wholly against corporations or organizations by themselves. The specific charge is "Conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade."

The indictments were accompanied by a report setting forth in detail the findings of the grand jury in regard to the coal situation. The indictments were turned over to the sheriff at once and capias were issued for the arrest of the offenders.

The court room was crowded when the jurors came before Judge McEwen to make their report. The silence was intense until the result was made known and then there was a scurry to spread the information. Many of the persons indicted were represented among the spectators, and these agents could not get out of the building quickly enough.

The railroads escaped without a hurt, the report of the jury even going so far as to absolutely vindicate them from any blame.

Judge Praises the Jury.

Judge McEwen declared that the prosecutions and the work of the jury were bound to become historic in Illinois.

"The session of this body of grand jurors," he said, "has formed a historical episode in criminal prosecution. You have performed your duties thoroughly, and I believe your report will clear up a situation which had become intolerable, and will open the public mind to what is being done. You have not hesitated to say what was and what was not a criminal conspiracy, and the highest encomium I can place upon your work is that you have done nothing maliciously nor hastily, but with the greatest deliberation and good judgment. You will now have the consciousness of duty well done and can rest in the belief that you have earned the gratitude of the community."

GERMANS ARE DRIVEN OFF.

Panther Shells Venezuelan Port, but Is Forced to Retire.

The German cruiser Panther shelled Fort San Carlos, at the entrance to Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, Saturday. The fort replied with four guns and the bombardment continued for one hour, after which the Panther retired in the direction of Curacao. The fort suffered little damage and only three men in the garrison were wounded. It is asserted that the Panther was badly damaged. Fort San Carlos is twenty-two miles from Maracaibo and commands the entrance to the lake or inner bay.

The attack upon the fort was without any provocation on the part of the defenders. The cruiser appeared off the fort shortly after noon. It soon became apparent that she was bent upon forcing the passage to the harbor, and preparations were at once begun to defend the position. These preparations had no sooner been completed when there was a puff of smoke from the Panther's port battery, and a shell came crashing over the fort. The fort replied instantly, and for over three-quarters of an hour a terrific bombardment was maintained. The shells from the Panther mostly passed over the redoubt, although several struck, but did little damage.

It was believed in the fort that many shots struck the vessel, and she appeared to be badly used up. On account of the heavy smoke which obscured the scene it was impossible to tell the exact effect of the fort's fire, but the Venezuelans believe that several of the Germans must have been killed. When it became known in Maracaibo that a German warship had engaged the fort and been driven off the excitement was intense. There were popular demonstrations of joy upon the streets, and until late in the night crowds paraded the thoroughfares celebrating the victory. In Caracas all the war fever of a few weeks ago broke out afresh. Bands paraded the streets playing the national air. Congratulatory speeches were made on the street corners, and the city gave itself up to celebration.

BELATED STEAMSHIP ARRIVES.

Owners of Disabled Atlantic Liner St. Louis Are Denounced.

The steamship St. Louis, over six days late, arrived at its dock at New York Saturday morning crowded with angry, mutinous and indignant passengers, dozens of them declaring their intention of suing the International Steamship Company for sending out the vessel in a crippled condition. The hundreds of passengers in the first and second cabins held meetings of protest while the disabled steamer, with boilers leaking, was crawling along from Cherbourg toward New York, fighting heavy seas, and denounced the company and the ship's officers, declaring the company had knowingly placed their lives in jeopardy by sending out the vessel when they knew it to be in a dangerous condition.

At one time the passengers demanded of the captain that he transfer them to some passing liner, but, although two liners were sighted, the passengers were not transferred. They also demanded to be put ashore at Halifax, but the captain declined and brought them on to New York. There was no accident of any kind at any time, and although heavy weather was encountered practically all of the delay, it is said, was caused by inability to get up steam in the defective boilers.

Tomatoes rouse torpid liver.

TARIFF IS OFF COAL.

CONGRESS VOTES TO SUSPEND DUTY FOR ONE YEAR.

Measure Is Favorably Acted Upon by Both Branches of Congress, Together with a Senate Amendment Putting Anthracite Permanently on Free List.

King Coal swept everything before him at the national capitol Wednesday. The House passed the bill admitting coal duty free for a year, there being only six votes against. Then the Senate sprung a surprise on the country. It passed the same bill within nine minutes after it was received from the House, without debate and without a vote in the negative. But this was not the greatest surprise the coal panic which had seized the statesmen produced during the day. Representative Jenkins of Wisconsin, generally supposed to be a conservative public man, and occupying the important post of chairman of the House judiciary committee, introduced a resolution aimed to prepare the way for government seizure of all coal, coal beds and coal mines in the United States and all lines of transportation used in carrying coal. Mr. Jenkins believes the government ought to step in and take possession of every coal mine in the country and all the railroads which carry coal to market.

Votes Off Coal Duty.

In the House the bill providing for coal duty rebates passed in short order. The five who voted against it were Cushman and Jones of Washington, Gaines of West Virginia, Mondell of Wyoming and Patterson of Pennsylvania. The bill was considered under the operation of a rule which cut off opportunity to amend. The only opposition to the measure came from some of the members representing coal States, who expressed the fear that the admission of Chinese-mined coal from Canada would injure the coal industry in their States.

Both Mr. Dinkell of Pennsylvania and Mr. Payne of New York expressed the opinion that the bill would not relieve the existing distress. They said it would satisfy public demand for action and show the disposition of Congress to do what it could.

The Democrats, although they all supported the bill, said that coal should go on the free list, and when the bill came back from the Senate with a provision which virtually placed anthracite on the free list they applauded vigorously. The Senate amendment was adopted without division.

The Senate went further than the House, for it adopted an amendment which practically puts anthracite on the free list, by adding a section to prevent the imposition of a duty on anthracite after the expiration of the time provided for in the bill.

FORTY TRAINS OF COAL A DAY.

Heavy Receipts of Bituminous Fuel in Chicago.

Seven different lines of railroads, known as the "coal roads," entering Chicago have been supplying that city with forty train loads of bituminous coal daily since the winter set in. From 1,200 to 1,500 car loads, averaging thirty-five tons each, have been delivered to dealers each day, and yet the consumer has been unable to understand why he cannot get what he wants when he wants it.

The "coal roads" entering the city with the product of western mines are the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Wabash and the Panhandle. They tap a mining region within a radius of 200 miles of Chicago. The lines which haul coal into the city from the mines of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio are the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Lake Shore.

When a trainload of coal reaches the city the railroad people send notice to the shipper's office, and the shipper at once begins the work of supplying the consumer. He notifies the railroad to deliver so many cars to the "team tracks," where it can be transferred to wagons or to his private yard, or, as is done with certain large customers, to the customer's yard direct.

Here is where cold weather upsets the calculations of the dealers and consumers. Nothing handicaps a railroad's operation like a temperature near zero. Brakemen, switchmen and engineers cannot work to an advantage when freezing weather prevails. Even the engines are hampered by zero weather. Consequently there is trouble for everybody concerned in the future of a ton of coal.



The German painter, Christian Aller, who was said to be responsible for the charges against the late Herr Krupp, has been arrested.

The continued decline in the value of silver is causing Chinese officials to talk of repudiating the payment of the war indemnity in gold.

Martial law was proclaimed in Argentina to enable the government to deal with a general strike which threatened to paralyze business.

King Edward knighted several civilians for their services during the Boer war. Among them are a politician, an author and a railroad man.

The Japanese government has offered a subsidy of 500,000 yen a year for more than four years for the location there of a modern glass plant like those in America.

It was announced at Pekin that Russia had decided to establish a customs service in the province of Manchuria, the duties to be paid over to China, however.

The Italian financial budget for 1901-02, including the cost of the China expedition, shows a surplus of 32,000,000 lire. The estimated surplus for 1902-03 is 3,000,000 lire.

China's foreign trade for the past year amounted to about \$315,000,000, an increase of \$27,600,000 in imports and \$17,700,000 in exports over 1900. Last year's exports reached \$128,000,000.

OF ANTIOCH

EDWARD BROOK
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 55 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago, 7:30 A.M. No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:30 A.M.
1:30 P.M. No. 4, Daily ex Sunday 8:15 P.M.
2:00 P.M. No. 19, Daily

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch, 7:28 A.M. No. 14, Daily
11:17 A.M. No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:30 P.M.
1:20 P.M. No. 9, Daily ex Sunday 6:15 P.M.
6:35 P.M. No. 2, Daily
W. F. ZIEGLER, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP, No. 537 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in the Woodlawn hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting brothers welcome. W. R. WILLIAMS, V. C. C. M. CONER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting brothers welcome. L. M. HIGGINS, Sec. E. L. SIMONS, W. M.

IRVING DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, in the Woodlawn hall. J. ALICE E. DROM, Chancellor. JAMES S. GERREN, Recorder.

Kansas Working Overtime.
Two crops of strawberries and the second yield of early apples is the reported record of Kansas during the past season. What's the matter with the Sunflower State?

Nelson's Old Flagship.
Nelson's old ship, the Victory, is still to be accessible to the British public, although she is shortly to be superseded as the admiral's flagship at Portsmouth.

The crowned heads of every nation. The rich men, poor men and misers. All join in paying tribute to DeWitt's Little Early Risers. J. Williams, San Antonio, Tex., writes: Little Early Riser Pills are the best I ever used in my family. Unhesitatingly recommend them to everybody. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver, jaundice, malaria and all other liver troubles. For sale by W. T. Hill.

Infatuation.
When Jim Sykes, who gets \$40 a month, engages himself to marry, and the papers announce the engagement of James Augustus Sykes, it sounds as if he got at least \$75.—Atchison Globe.

Unconscious from Croup.
During a sudden and terrible attack of croup our little girl was unconscious from strangulation, says A. Mr. Spafford, postmaster, Chester, Mich.: and a dose of One Minute Cough Cure was administered and repeated often. It reduced the swelling and inflammation, cut the mucus and shortly the child was resting easy and speedily recovered. It cures croup, colds, la grip, and all throat and lung troubles. One Minute Cough Cure cures in the throat chest and enables the lungs to contribute pure, health-giving oxygen to the blood. For sale at Hill's Drug Store.

Merely Precautionary.
"You succeeded in life in spite of the fact that you did not give much attention to study during your youth." "Yes," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "But that doesn't prove that education isn't a good thing. I was so much afraid that people would make fun of my spelling that I was compelled to hustle and get rich in self-defense."

New Century Comfort.
Millions are daily finding a world of comfort in Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It kills pain from burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, contusions, sprains, and fever sores, cures eruptions, salt rheum, boils and felaes, removes corns and warts. Get the cure on earth. Only 25¢ at W. T. Hill's Drug Store.

An Indian Superstition.
Howison tells in his "Travels in Canada" how his Indian guide begged him to keep still on Christmas eve in the woods in order that they might see the deer kneel to the Great Spirit.

Expect High Price.
One hundred pounds is the price expected for a sheet of 119 unused black English penny stamps issued in 1840, which will be offered for sale in London.

Long Past Century Mark.
In an official advertisement published in Vienna citing a Baroness Bourschield to declare her whereabouts and appear before a court of law, it is mentioned that she was born in February, 1755.

Trial By Telephone.
A man was arrested near Basking Ridge, N. J., for violating the game laws. The constable who arrested the man called up Justice Bowers by telephone. His honor heard the evidence over the wire and fined the offender \$20 and costs, which was paid.

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends." J. A. Gruenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Actor's Handicap.
To a group of friends Ellen Terry once said: "Acting is not like drawing. You make a line. If it is wrong you rub it out at once and make another. With acting that is impossible; there is no altering—it must stand. I often feel as if I must cry to the audience. Oh, that is wrong, not as I meant it to be; let me act that part or sentence over again."

One Hundred Dollars a Box.
If the value H. A. Tisdale, Summerton, S. C., places on DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, he says: I had the piles for 20 years. I tried many doctors and medicines, but all failed except DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cured me. It is a combination of healing properties of witch hazel with antiseptic and emollient, relieves and permanently cures blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles, sores, cuts, bruises, eczema, salt rheum and all skin diseases. For sale by W. T. Hill.

CHARITY ON A BROAD SCALE.

An Indian Millionaire Gives Five Millions to Relieve Sufferers.
Naurojee Manekjee Wadia, C. I. E., J. P., a Parsee millionaire of Bombay, has set aside a sum of money equivalent to \$5,000,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to give relief to those who find themselves suddenly deprived of means of subsistence by great calamities, such as fire, famine or earthquake. In order that his charity should be far reaching in its effects, the scope of the trust will not be confined to one place or country, but will be extended to all parts of the world. Mr. Wadia belongs to an ancient Parsee family of shipwrights, who have, during the course of a century and a half, built 350 men-of-war and other vessels. The Wadias rendered great service to the French government, and as an act of recognition Napoleon Bonaparte presented the great-grandfather of the present Mr. Wadia with the Legion of Honor, and his grandfather was awarded a gold medal by Louis Philippe. Mr. Wadia has given away large sums of money in charity, and lately headed the Bombay Martineque Relief Fund with a large donation.

As to Public Officials.
"Is the Turkish Civil Service system like ours?" asked a traveler in the East of a pasha. "Are there retarding allowances and pensions, for instance?" "My illustrious friend and joy of my life," replied the pasha, "Allah is great, and the public functionary who stands in need of a retarding allowance when his term of office expires is an ass! I have spoken."

Pittsburg Steel Production.
The production of steel at Pittsburg in 1901 equaled half that of England, was more than that of Germany, twice that of France, five times that of Russia or Belgium, and twenty-five times that of Spain.

Origin of "Gazette."
The earliest newspaper was published in Venice and called a gazette from the name of the coin for which it was sold.

Killing Off English Sparrows.
The Gemshall Sparrow club, Surrey, England, has accounted for 25,702 birds during the last six years.

Good Twelfth Night Cake.
A Twelfth Night cake should be made of flour, honey, ginger, plums and pepper.

New Theaters for New York.
Eight new theaters will be opened in New York city within the next eighteen months.

FREE TO OUR READERS.

Batonic Blood Balm for the Blood.
If you suffer from ulcers, eczema, scrofula, blood-poison, cancer, eating sores, itching skin, pimples, boils, bone pains, swellings, rheumatism, catarrh or any blood or skin disease, we advise you to take Batonic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Especially recommended for old, obstinate deep-seated cases; cures when all else fails; heals every sore, makes the blood pure and rich, gives the skin the rich glow of health. Druggists, 81 per large bottle. Samples sent free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter. Medicine sent at once prepaid. No. 48, 1

WAS THE DEACON'S TURN

Drunkard's Advice to Pillar of a Philadelphia Church.
A drunken man staggered into a church in Philadelphia some years ago and sat down in the pew of one of the deacons. The preacher was discoursing about prevalent popular vices. Soon he exclaimed: "Where is the drunkard?" The drunken man was just far enough gone to think the call personal, so, rising heavily, replied: "Here I am," and remained standing while the drunkard's character and fate were eloquently portrayed. A few minutes later the preacher reached another head of his discourse, and asked: "Where is the hypocrite?" Gently nudging his neighbor, the drunkard said, in an audible whisper: "Stand up, deacon; he means you this time. Stand up and take it like a man, just as I stand! It will do you good."

Where Water is a Luxury.
Water is so scarce in the Japanese island of Oshima, that it is the custom for a bride to take a large tub of water with her to her new home as a kind of dowry.

Heads Should Never Ache.

Never endure this trouble. Use at once the remedy that stopped it for Mrs. N. A. Webster, of Winnie, Va., who writes, Dr. King's New Life Pills wholly cured me of sick head aches I had suffered from for two years. Cure headache, constipation biliousness. 25¢ at W. T. Hill's drug store.

Indians at Manual Labor.

Secretary Hitchcock's recent order that Indians must support themselves has driven a number of dignified savages to the desperate issue of going to work. Quite a lot of them along the state line of Nebraska and South Dakota have "accepted positions" involving manual labor on the railroad tracks in that section. Young Sitting Bull, who inherits his celebrated father's name, has gone to work as a coal heaver on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley road. He handles his shovel with a stoicism and self-control which is impressive to the residents of that country, most of whom are familiar with his family history.

The Secret of Long Life.

Consists in keeping all the main organs of the body in healthy, regular action, and in quickly destroying deadly disease germs. Electric Ditters regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood and give a splendid appetite. They work wonders in curing kidney troubles, female complaints, nervous diseases, constipation dyspepsia and malaria. Vigorous health and strength always follow their use. Only 50¢ guaranteed by W. T. Hill druggist.

Read's Last Witty Sally.

The late Thomas B. Reed indulged in his little jokes to the last. On the day of his breakdown in Washington, he met a newspaper friend. Mr. Reed apparently looked to be in perfect health, but he complained that he had a cold, and he added: "I feel like 80 cents." "Why not 20 cents?" the writer asked, to which Mr. Reed immediately replied: "No, that's a bargain price, and I am not yet on the bargain counter."

His Indignation.

"Aren't you sometimes a little conscience-stricken when you think of the advantages you take of the public?" "Not at all," answered Senator Sorghum. "Look at the men of genius the public has permitted to starve. Look at the heroes whose sacrifices are not acknowledged even by a tablet of stone. Any little thing I can do toward getting even with the public gives me sincere moral satisfaction.—Washington Star.

Finds Way to Live Long.

The startling announcement of a Discovery that will surely lengthen life is made by editor O. H. Downey, of Chubbuck, Ind. "I wish to state," he writes, that Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption is the most infallible remedy that I have ever known for coughs colds and grip. It is invaluable to people with weak lungs. Having this wonderful medicine no one need dread pneumonia or consumption. Its relief is instant and cure certain. W. T. Hill will guarantee every 50¢ and \$1.00 bottle and give trial bottles free.

From Pulpit to Auction Block.

The Rev. Giovanni Myers, for seventeen years a Baptist minister at Canton, Ohio, has resigned his charge to become an auctioneer.

COURSE DINNER FOR TEN CENTS.

Clever Sharps Systematically Beat New York Restaurants.
The manager of a New York restaurant, where several hundred persons eat every day, has discovered that some of his customers have solved the problem of eating sumptuously on a dime, and the head waiters are on the lookout for these clever bents. The restaurants ramble through several rooms and has entrances on two streets. The man who has discovered how to make 10 cents satisfy his hunger goes into one of the side rooms and orders soup, receiving a check calling for the payment of 10 cents. This course properly disposed of, he goes out into the main dining room as if looking for a seat and finding a place to his liking he orders meat, vegetables, dessert, and coffee, and rolling the check up into a little ball, he drops it under the table. Going out by the entrance most remote from where he has eaten, the man presents the first check he receives and escapes with the payment of 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and with a fund the money to any one who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for grippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all druggists.

Not a Protest.

Representative Mudd of Maryland has frequently been in conflict with the other members of his delegation over the question of patronage. "At last I have succeeded in placing two men without receiving protests from every other member of the delegation," declared Mr. Mudd. "Who are they? Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, two of Maryland's most distinguished sons." Mr. Mudd meant the two new bronze statues Maryland has placed in Statuary hall.

PLEA FOR THE WOODEN SHOE.

Physician Advocates It as Healthy Foot Covering.

"We have wisely taken to wearing sandals," says a physician in the Philadelphia Record. "I hope that before long we will learn the advantage of the wooden shoe, or sabot. Do you know that a great many diseases are due to leather shoes—due to the wearing all day long of tight leather that is often, in bad weather, water soaked? And do you know that by the wearing of wooden shoes, which keep the feet dry and which do not 'draw,' all those diseases might be avoided? I have several pairs of sabots, and so have my wife and children. They cost about 30 cents a pair and keep the feet dry without cramping them or making them unhealthy tender. I believe that the wisest thing Americans could do would be to take up the sabot and the sabot, discarding altogether the shoe of leather."

HE HAD DONE WELL.

Thrifty Yankee's Comment on Latest Matrimonial Venture.

Uncle Israel Trask was one of those thrifty Yankees who, his neighbors averred, would squeeze a dollar "till the eagle on it hollered" before allowing it to leave his pocket. He was a shopkeeper in a small way, but his business had not proved in the long run so profitable as his several matrimonial ventures, which had been three times celebrated. Soon after the last event of the kind had been solemnized, one of his intimates rallied him with: "Well, Uncle Israel, heard's how you'd been an' done it ag'in. How'd you make out this time? Pooty well, as usual, hey?"

"Well, neighbor," drawled Uncle Israel in his soft and sautiny way, "I did pooty well, 's you may say, pooty well. Ye-es, Hetty's a godly woman, neighbor, a godly woman—with a leetle propt!"

A Scientific Discovery.

Kodol does for the stomach that which it is unable to do for itself, even when but slightly disordered or overloaded. Kodol supplies the natural juices of digestion and does the work of the stomach, relaxing the nervous tension, while the inflamed muscles of that organ are allowed to rest and heal. Kodol dissolves what you eat and enables the stomach and digestive organs to transform all food into rich, red blood.

Guns Cast into the Sea.

The armament of Fort Silema, consisting of two 38-ton and two 18-ton guns, has lately been condemned as unserviceable. On consideration it was found that the freight of these guns to England would be greater than their present intrinsic value, and that they could not be offered for sale in Malta, as there are not the requisite tools for breaking them up and utilizing their iron and steel. The four guns were consequently thrown into the sea at Ghar-Iddud, near Fort Silema.

A Cure for Warts.

The following asserted cure for warts is from the New York Medical and Surgical Journal: "We have found nothing more generally useful than the repeated application of the end of a bit of wood (e. g., a match) moistened with acid nitrate of mercury, care being taken only to touch the top of the wart and not to let the fluid run to the sound tissue. The wart gradually shrivels and finally falls off."

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but is a certain cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial troubles. You can get this reliable remedy at Hill's drug store. Price 25¢ and 75¢.

Iowa Banking Law.

Iowa authorities have decided that any one can open a savings bank in that state so long as he does not use the words "savings bank" or "savings institution" in describing the business of the concern.

Consumptives in Germany.

The number of consumptives in Germany is estimated at over 225,000.

THE NUTSHELL PUB. CO., 78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The most valuable feature of the book is the series of pictures and caricatures of men prominent in national life to-day. Mr. X. Mail and Express.

It is a book which does not require elaborate introduction, but which is often brought vividly before the eye, and which is a book of reference, in which the student of the history of the United States will find a most valuable and interesting feature.

Senators: Hear, Hanna, Foraker, Burdett and Penrose sent their own checks immediately upon receipt of it. Around the Capital it is sold by Congressmen: Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Napier, Rappert, Belmont, Long, Neff, Powers, McMillen, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Spaulding, Wright and O'Brien, although not obligated by any order. The needs of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of price. Cloth \$2.00. Half Morocco, \$3.00. Full Morocco, \$5.00.

Change and Fashion.

Once upon a time there was a man who was not much given to clubs or to evenings with friends, because his wife knew what was best for him to do, and he also knew what was best, after he had heard from her. She was a good dresser and a good addresser, and the addresses left over from home she took to the meetings of several clubs, where her costumes engendered a great deal of envy, particularly her shirt waists, that were numerous and striking. When her husband saw her put on a new shirt waist he knew that he would be at home alone that evening, and realized that wives have been emancipated. Moral—The shirt waist is going out.

Don't Worry.

This is easier said than done, yet it may be of some help to consider the matter. If the cause is something over which you have no control it is obvious that worrying will not help the matter in the least. On the other hand, if within your control you have only to act. When you have a cold and fear an attack of pneumonia, buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and use it judiciously and all cause for worry as to the outcome will quickly disappear. There is no danger of pneumonia when it is used. For sale by all druggists.

Nothing By Comparison.

Congressman Loud of California was badly beaten in the race last November. On his way east to attend the opening of Congress the train on which he was traveling was partially wrecked. A colleague congratulated him on escaping serious injury and Loud replied: "Oh, that was nothing after the wreck I was in on election day."

HE GOT THE CLOAK.

Enterprising Thief Saw Opportunity to Make a Bargain.

"Billy" Wiel, gambler, is well remembered by many a New Yorker who patronized 318 Broadway in the good old days, when it was the Canfield's of the city. This famous gaming resort was the third building below Twelfth street, east side of Broadway. Its owners were James E. Kelly, Lucien Appleby and Tom Grady. Wiel dealt faro there. One day he stopped before a fur house window in Fourteenth street to admire some cloaks there displayed, and, seeing one much to his liking, remarked to a friend, "I'd give \$150 for that," then passed on. That night a man with a bundle rapped at the wicket gate in 318. "What is it?" asked Wiel. "Here's your cloak," replied the stranger, pushing it through the opening. "I heard you say you'd give \$150 for it. Fork over the money." The fellow, a noted thief, had stolen it on hearing Wiel's remark.—New York Press.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Offers up-to-date transportation facilities to Chicago and all points east and south, as well as to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Duluth and the great Northwest. Pullman Sleepers, dining and cafe cars and modern coaches make up the equipment. Agent can give you complete information. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Now to Decipher Them.

Twenty-three thousand tables covered with hieroglyphics have been brought from Nippur, in Mesopotamia, by Prof. Hilprecht.

Some One Had to Be There.

His Lordship—Will your father be at the dock? She—Why, yes, dear. Some one must pay the duties on you.—Life.

Loss Through Industrial Ventures.

Through participation in industrial enterprises the Berlin Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank lost \$867,500 during the last half year.

Kaiser's Christmas Hunt.

The Kaiser always holds a Christmas hunt in the Royal forest of Gohrde. Last year 300 deer and 200 wild boar were killed in two days.

Famine Sufferers in India.

The number of natives placed upon the Indian famine relief lists is increasing by 30,000 a week.

\$2 TO WASHINGTON

Senators: Hear, Hanna, Foraker, Burdett and Penrose sent their own checks immediately upon receipt of it. Around the Capital it is sold by Congressmen: Grosvenor, Olmsted, Connell, Napier, Rappert, Belmont, Long, Neff, Powers, McMillen, Smith, Sibley, Lever, Spaulding, Wright and O'Brien, although not obligated by any order. The needs of the book speak for itself. For sale by all book dealers or sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of price. Cloth \$2.00. Half Morocco, \$3.00. Full Morocco, \$5.00.

"BROKE ON BOTH SIDES."

Comment of Philadelphia Policeman on Smashed Window.

Tempted to run out by our late snow storm, a crowd of small boys out for a "good time" decided to throw snowballs. One of the snowballs found its way into a neighbor's window and broke the pane. The boys took to their heels, and when the lady of the house came out, steaming with anger, no one was in sight. But she was determined at least to show the offenders that they were neglecting their duties. So she ran around the corner and a policeman was found. She forced him to go with her and take a look at the damage. On the way she scolded him, and said he ought to be discharged. The policeman, who was an Irishman, kept quiet. At last they reached their destination, and the lady of the house brought him to where the glass was lying scattered. The officer examined the broken window and said: "This is more sayrrious: thin Ol thought ut was! It's broke on both sides!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Craze for Antiquities.

A saltcellar of the spacious times of great Elizabeth has been sold at auction in London for the amazing sum of \$23,000. Only a saltcellar! And there is no authentic proof that the lion-hearted ruler of the England of Shakespeare and of Durellish and the other men of high renown who lived in the latter part of the marvelous sixteenth century ever took salt from this small dish. If such a bit of tableware sells for \$23,000, what would be a fair price for a genuine Elizabethan platter big enough to contain a baron of true British roast beef?

Croup.

The peculiar cough which indicates croup is usually well known to the mothers of croupy children. No time should be lost in the treatment of it, and for this purpose no medicine has received more universal approval than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Do not waste valuable time in experimenting with untried remedies, no matter how highly they may be recommended, but give this medicine as directed and all symptoms of croup will quickly disappear. For sale by all druggists.

Possibilities in Airships.

The Smithsonian Institution has published a new edition of Dr. Langley's "Experiments in Aerodynamics," first printed eleven years ago. In summing up Dr. Langley speaks of the prospects for the future somewhat as follows: "Since that time, he says, he has demonstrated that mechanical flight is possible by actually performing it with steel flying machines nearly a thousand times heavier than air, driven by steam. These machines weighed from thirty to forty pounds and flew from a half to three-quarters of a mile at speeds varying from twenty to thirty miles an hour. It is believed by Dr. Langley that the time is now very near when human beings will be transported at high velocities, though perhaps at first under exceptional conditions, such as are demanded in the arts of war rather than of peace."

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Learn Physical Culture.

Over 60,000 London, England, school children receive instructions in physical drill, the elder scholars being also taught to swim.